The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,661 NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, APRIL 15, 1886.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captains.	FRIDAY 1886.
ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Nantes	16th April.
CLYDE	4194	800	E. M. Edmond	23rd "
MIRZAPORE	3887	600	R. Harvey	30th "
HYDASPES	2984	500	G. Scrivener	7th May.
GWALIOR	2793	500	C. Gadd	14th "
THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Boston	21st "
				TUESDAY.
MALWA	2959	800	G. W. Atkinson	25th May.
ANCONA	3139	500	E. V. Coles	1st June.
NIZAM	2126	500	W. J. Webber	8th "
PEKIN	3900	500	A. Symons	15th "
CATHAY	2963	500	J. P. Hassal	22nd "
MASSILIA	4968	1000	S. D. Shallard	29th "

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels	Tons	H.P.	Captains	1886.
RAVENNA	3372	700	A. B. Daciel	16th April.
VERONA	3116	600	M. de Horne	30th "
ROSETTA	3902	700	G. W. Brady	14th May.
ROHILLA	3800	700	W. Barratt	28th "
SURAT	3142	550	R. G. Murray	11th June.
PESHAWUR	3900	601	L. H. Moule	25th "

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, April 14, 1886.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 21st of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 310, Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discounts. To Marseilles Rs. 20, 15, and 5 extra, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively.

Passengers heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

A discount of 25, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months, respectively, from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First-Class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

	Tons.	H.P.	
MANILA	5,000	850	1st May 1886
DOMENICO BALDUINO (late China)	5,000	850	1st June 1886

Steam-Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days to London via Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples, are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April 5, 1886.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE, *VIA* CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1886
PANDORA	G. Mettel	3,500	550	16th April.
POSEIDON (New)	G. Doncich	4,000	650	3rd May.
BERENICE	C. B. Verona	3,500	550	16th "
AMPHITRITE	B. Gelcich	4,000	650	3rd June.
VORWAERTS	P. Andrianich	2,800	500	16th "
TITANIA	S. Mersa	4,200	600	3rd July.
ORION		3,500	550	16th "

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 300	Rs. 125

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 5th, and BRINDISI on the 7th, of each month.

The Company's steam launch will be in attendance at the Apollo-bunder on the day of sailing to convey passengers and their luggage to the steamer, *free of charge*.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail 1886.
TITANIA	S. Mersa	4,200	601	2nd May

EXTRA STEAMERS TO TRIESTE *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail 1886.
THISBE	C. Bechtinger	3,801	450	24th April.
MELPOMENE	M. Garopolich	4,000	600	8th May.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To TRIESTE ..... Rs. 400
" SUEZ ..... " 300
} wines extra.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 40, Church-gate-street,
Bombay, 13th April 1886.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE following sailing has been arranged:—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Steamer.	Tons.	Comdr.	About 1886
CLAN SINCLAIR	3,000	C. E. Darley.	22nd April

To be followed by other first-class Steamers at regular intervals.

This Steamer has excellent accommodation for first-class passengers. The saloon and state room are on the upper deck, and are fitted with every requisite for comfort. Separate Smoking and Music rooms. This steamer carries a properly qualified Surgeon and Stewardess.

The rates of passage money include Steward's fees, bedding, linen, and all Cabin furniture; but do not include Wines and Spirits, which can be purchased on board at moderate rates.

For information as to rates of passage, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 29th March, 1886.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

BOMBAY TO LONDON *via* ANTWERP.

THE S. S. DAGO, now in Prince's Dock and to sail on 20th instant, has two Cabins disengaged. Apply to FINLAY, MUIR and Co., or to the Captain on board.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
CALLING AT MALTA.

	Capt.	Tons.	H.P.	On or about
S.S. MERTON HALL	Barnes	2,100	400	25th May.
S.S. BYDAL HALL	Buck	2,700	400	3rd June.

Passengers booked Overland to LONDON *via* MALTA and NAPLES.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 1th March, 1886.

BOMBAY RACES.

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

In Stout Sterling Silver Case	Rs. 70
Do. In 18-carat Gold	" 175

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.
HIGHEST CLASS OF WORKMANSHIP PROCURABLE.

In Stout Crystal-faced Case	Rs. 350
Do. In Hunting Case	" 375

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "EUPHRATES," 803 tons, on FRIDAY, 16th April, 1886, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangarole, Porebunder, and Dutch Mandvie, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, on MONDAY, 19th April (on arrival of outward English Mail), calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Bussrah, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on TUESDAY, 20th April, at 5 p.m.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "MALDA," 1,945 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 21st April, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 14th April, 1886. Agents.

CITY LINE.

THE first class steamer S S CITY OF KHIOS, 3,216 tons, Commander D. MCPHERSON, will sail for LIVERPOOL DIRECT on or about 23rd April.

Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins, Baths, punkhas, &c., with every comfort for passengers.

The City of Khios is known as a favourite passenger steamer from Calcutta, and has very superior accommodation.

For further particulars apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & CO.,
Bombay, 7th April, 1886. Agents.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY, GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA,

PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers, without charge for commission. A copy of Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may be obtained free on application.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

METEOROLOGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THERMOMETERS.

	Rs.	a.
Bath Metal Scale, in Japanned Case	Rs. 2-8 and	2 12
Bath Enamel Tube, in Copper Case		4 8
House on Boxwood, Fahr. and Cent. graduations	Re. 1-8 and	4 8
Kew Observatory Pattern, in Copper Case		9 0
Pocket, in Revolving German-Silver Case	Rs. 6-8 and	7 8
Chemical Fahr. Scale		5 8
" Fahr. and Cent.		7 0
Ice Machine, per pair, in case		6 0
Self-Registering, Max. and Min., on Oak, per pair	Rs. 12-8 and	30 0
Self-Registering, Max. and Min., in Mahogany Case	Rs. 18-0 and	25 0
Six's Max. and Min., Combined, in Japanned Case with Magnet		8 0

MAGNETIC COMPASSES.

In Round Brass Cases, with Stop.	Rs. 3-8, Rs. 4-0,	4 0
In Round Electrum	Rs. 4-0, Rs. 4-8	5 8
Square Mahogany Cases, with Stops		3 0
Watch-Shaped Metal Pocket Cases		6 0
Round Leather Case, Needle on Agate Cap		4 0
Symon's Patent Card Dials, in square Mahogany Case		6 0
Universal, alterable from Floating to Needle Compass	Rs. 12-8 and Rs.	20 0
Charm Compasses, 15-Carat Gold		7 8

MAGNETIC SUNDIALS.

Pocket Size, with Agate Cap		4 8
" " with Stop		5 12
" " " in bronzed metal case		6 12
Universal, for any position north or south of the Line	Rs. 25-0 and	55 0

HYDROMETER.

MASON'S STANDARD, Metal Scale, mounted on oak board for suspension		27 0

RAIN GAUGES.

COMPLETE with Copper Funnel, Receiver and Glass Measure, graduated to 100ths of an inch, each		10 8
Spare Glass Measures for above, each		5 0

RADIOMETERS.

CROOKE'S PATTERN, of perfect finish, each		11 0

ANEROID BAROMETERS.

EXTREMELY SENSITIVE, with circular Thermometer		4 0

TREACHER AND COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE MAHARANI ICE COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Armenian Lane, on THURSDAY, the 15th day of April 1886, at 3 p.m., for transacting the following business:—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts made up to 31st March 1886.

2nd.—To elect two Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

3rd.—To appoint Auditors of the Company and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board,
SUDANUND BALCHISHNA & CO.,
Secretaries and Agents.
Bombay, 3rd April 1886.

THE QUEEN SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRD ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Company's Registered Office, No. 7, Church Gate Street, on THURSDAY, the 15th day of April, 1886, at 4 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts made up to the 31st December, 1885.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To confirm the appointment of Mr. Sassoon J. David as a Director.
4. To elect Directors in place of those who retire.
5. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration, and to transact such other business as the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors,
K. M. HEERAMANECK & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 25th March, 1886.

N. B.—The Transfer Books will be closed from the 15th to 29th April, 1886, both days inclusive.

NOTICE is hereby given that the interest and liability of the representatives of POCHAJEE SORABJEE POCHA, late of Bombay, Parsee inhabitant, deceased, who carried on business down to the date of his death, the 25th day of July 1884, in PARTNERSHIP with DINSHAW EDULJEE LAM as General Merchants and Commission Agents, at No. 27, Apollo-street, within the Fort of Bombay, under the style and firm of POCHAJEE FRAMJEE & Co., CEASED as from the 1st of Kartuk sud 1941, 19th of October 1884. All persons indebted to the said firm of Pochajee Framjee & Co. are hereby requested to pay to the undersigned Dinshaw Edulje Lam the sums due by them, and all persons who have claims against the said firm are hereby requested to send in such claims to the undersigned Dinshaw Edulje Lam, at No. 27, Apollo-street aforesaid, on or before the 15th day of May 1886 next, after which date no such claims will be entertained.

The business formerly carried on by the said firm has, since the said 19th day of October 1884, been, and will henceforth be, carried on by the said Dinshaw Edulje Lam on his own account under the style and firm of Pochajee Framjee & Co., at No. 27, Apollo-street aforesaid.

મોતીબાઈ તેપોચાજી શોરાબજી
પોંચાની વીધવા તા૦ વકીલાતનૂ૦

i. e, MOTIBAI, Widow and Executrix of Pochajee Sorabjee Pocha.
DINSHAW EDULJEE LAM.

JAVA CIGARS.
THE JAVA GEMS.

THESE are prepared specially for TREACHER any Company from the very finest selected Tobacco. In flavour and Aroma they are far superior to the ordinary run of Cigars, and those who appreciate a good smoke should give them a trial.

They are described by an old Indian of upwards of 20 years residence "as being the very best Cigars he had ever smoked in India."

Java Gems No. 1	per box of 100		Rs. 3-8
" " No. 2	"	"	" 3-4
" " No. 3	"	"	" 3-0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED.

TRAVELLERS' REQUISITES.

	Rs. as.	Rs. as.
AIR BEDS, CUSHINS and PILLOWS	...from 4 0	to 50 8
BATHS, best London tin, with or without cover, lock and strap	...from 6 0	to 45 8
BINOCULAR GLASSES	...from 20 0	to 50 8
CAMP CHAIRS of wood or iron to fold up	...from 3 8	to 22 0
CARPET, CLOTHES and COURIER BAGS	...from 4 0	to 13 4
COCOA, COFFEE and TEA	...per packet from 0 12	to 8 6
CORK BEDS and MATTRESSES	...from 15 0	to 22 0
CORK SCREWS and LEVER KNIVES	...from 0 10	to 1 0
DRESSING BAGS, and DRESSING CASES	...from 8 0	to 300 0
HAMMOCKS	...from 11 0	to 16 0
MEDICINE CHESTS in mahogany, oak, solid leather or japanned tin	...from 6 0	to 100 0
MILK, CONDENSED SWISS	...per tin, each 7 as., per doz.	5 0
OVERLAND TRUNKS	...from 22 8	to 50 8
PRESERVED PROVISIONS, Fish, Meats, Pates, Sausages, &c., &c.	from 0 5	to 3 0
PIPES, CIGARS, and TOBACCOS of every description.		
POCKET CANTEENS, completely fitted		
POCKET FILTERS, complete in case	...from 3 8	to 5 0
POCKET DRAM FLASKS	...from 2 0	to 100 0
PORTMANTEAUX, basil, Black, or Solid Leather	...from 20 0	to 100 0
RAILWAY KEYS	...from 12 0	to 1 4
SAILWAY RUGS	...from 10 0	to 30 0
SOVEREIGN CASES	...from 2 8	to 9 0
STATIONERY of every description by the best makers.		
SWIMMING BELTS	...each 5 0	
TYPHON TAPS, German-silver or electro-plated	...from 4 0	to 6 0
TEA and COFFEE POTS	...from 1 12	to 8 0
TIFFIN BASKETS, completely fitted	...from 22 0	to 50 0

UMBRELLAS and Waterproof Clothing of superior manufacture.

WINES, SPIRITS AND LIQUORS OF THE BEST BRANDS AND OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

WRITING CASES AND DESKS,
Specially fitted for the use of
TOURISTS AND TRAVELLERS.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS.
Illustrated price-lists free on application.

SOUNDY & Co., Ld. BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,
BOMBAY.
ALSO OF LONDON, CALCUTTA, BORDEAUX, MADRAS, LAHORE, KARACHI.
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

SPARKLING GERMAN WINES.

	Credit. Per case. 1 doz. qts. Rs. a.
Hock, Nonpareil, extra quality	48 0
Hock, Sparkling Rudesheimer, very choice	36 0
Moselle, Nonpareil, finest, extra quality	48 0
Moselle, Muscatel, very choice	36 0

Pints, Rs. 3 per two doz. extra.

STILL GERMAN WINES.

	1 doz. qts.	2 doz. pts.
Rudesheimer, mellow	32 0	34 0
Hochheimer, fine flavoured	28 0	28 0
Laubenheimer	21 0	23 0
Steinwein in Bocksbeutels	33 0	...

SHERRY.

	Credit. Per case. 1 doz. qts. Rs. a.
Amontillado, choice and superior	black capsule 40 0
Invalids', highly recommended	" 30 0
Amorosd, full-flavoured dark Sherry	" 30 0
Montilla, extra pale and very dry	" 30 0
Manzanilla, light and very dry	red " 25 0
Pale, medium dry, very popular	yellow " 23 0
Vino de Pasto, pale and dry	pink " 22 0
A good ordinary Wine	white " 18 0

MARSALA.

Marsala, virgin pale, finest	yellow capsule 18 8

MADEIRA.

Madeira, E. I., very superior, 2 voyages	black capsule	42 0
Madeira, excellent wine	red "	36 0
Madeira, fine young wine	blue "	26 0

HUNGARIAN WINE.

Carlowitz, superior selected	blue capsule	23 0
Carlowitz, very choice	red "	20 8

Pints, Rs. 2 per two doz. extra.

WHISKY.—SCOTCH.

Whisky, Scotch, fine old, pure, "Heart-Shaped Label	25 0
Napier Johnstone's Highland Whisky, Square Bottles	27 8
Whisky, Scotch, "the Carlton," 11 years old	40 0
Whisky, Scotch, fine Highland, 5 years old	36 0
Whisky, Scotch, Crown Brand	21 0
Andrew Usher and Co., Old Vatted Glenlivet, "Special Reserve"	25 8
Old Vatted Glenlivet	23 4

WHISKY.—IRISH.

Whisky, Irish, fine old, pure	25 0
Whisky, Irish, Crown Brand	21 0
Dublin Whisky Finest Old Irish, 3 Shamrocks	28 8
Fine Old Irish, 1 Shamrock	26 4

COGNAC.

Red Capsule, good quality	26 0
Blue Capsule, "a capital pet Brandy"	29 0
White Capsule, "delicate flavour"	32 0
Yellow Capsule, "fine old soft, pale"	35 0
Black Capsule, "old pale, superior"	40 0
Black Capsule, "extra superior," rare, 20 years old	50 0
Lefavre Cognac	finer and 15 8
Jean Sibadey's Brandy	gold sule 21 0

SPIRITS.

Rum, finest old Jamaica	whit	sule 24 0
Rum, fine "Pineapple"		22 0
Gin, London Old Tom, first quality		23 8
Dry Gin		23 8
Geneva, in flasks, the best		19 0
Schnapps, Henke's Aromatic		19 8

THE ABOVE PRICES ARE SUBJECT TO DISCOUNT FOR CASH.
TRADE AND MESS ALLOWANCES ON APPLICATION.

ROENISCH PIANOFORTES.
Illustrated price-lists free by post.

SOUNDY & Co. Ld., BOMBAY.

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.,
WATCH MANUFACTURERS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

A GOOD WATCH is one of the most remarkable productions of human skill and patience.

WATCH MANUFACTURING being the original branch of our business, in which we have had considerable experience, enables us to render our assistance in aiding our constituents, skilfully to elect the description of a Time-keeper, best adapted to their respective requirements.

Watches are manufactured, and we could sell them in Bombay for 7 or 8 Rupees each, but we prefer to confine ourselves to a thoroughly reliable and honest article, worth the money one spends.

It is always our rule to recommend a purchaser to give the best price he can afford for a watch, if he needs a durable and reliable time-keeper. Mofussil purchasers, on informing us the amount they desire to invest, may rest assured that their orders will receive the same care and attention as if they were themselves present.

From the immense variety of our Watches always kept in stock, we particularly recommend the following:—

MARCKS & CO.'S Silver hunting ¾ plate lever Watch, with compensation balance wheel	Rs. 56
The same Watch in Crystal faced case	" 50
MARCKS & CO.'S Celebrated Campaign Watch of the highest Class	" 35
Do. do. do. Second quality	" 25
Gentlemen's Gold hunting Keyless Watch with Compensation balance wheel	" 250
Do. do. do. Second quality	" 150
Ladies' Gold hunting Watch of high finish	" 120
Do. do. in Crystal faced Case	" 95

Illustrated Catalogue shewing prices of Cheaper Watches free on application.

WATCH REPAIR DEPARTMENT.—Is under the immediate supervision of our Mr. Marck and our staff includes several old and experienced workmen, enabling us to guarantee the most carefull treatment and skilful repair of Clock Watches, Minute and other Repeaters, Chronographs, Calendar Watches, Bird Boxes, etc., etc. Ships' Chronometers carefully adjusted and repaired.

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, OPPOSITE THE CLOCK TOWER.

SYMPATHETIC PIANOS.
Illustrated price-lists post-free.

SOUNDY & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

GUYOT'S TAR CAPSULES
CONTAINING PURE NORWEGIAN PINE TAR.

A specific for CHEST AFFECTIONS such as obstinate Coughs, Pulmonary Phthisis, irritation of the Chest and Lungs, also Catarrh of the bladder, etc.

The use of the Capsules, combined with that of GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION as a lotion, will promptly cure ECZEMA, DHOBY'S ITCH, RINGWORM, PRICKLY-HEAT and all other skin-diseases.

The Capsules are specially recommended to those persons who have an aversion for the taste of Tar as a drink, and two or three of them taken before meals possess the same medicinal properties as one Table spoonful of Guyot's Tar Solution.

The name of Guyot is stamped on each Capsule, and the labels bear E. Guyot's signature printed in three colours, without which none are genuine.

Manufactory—19 rue Jacob, Paris.

AGENTS IN BOMBAY:—TREACHER & Co., Ld., KEMP & Co., Ld., THOMSON & TAYLOR, COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., Ld.

LADIES' GLOVES!
LADIES' GLOVES!!
LADIES' GLOVES!!!

WHITE SWEDE GLOVES, from 10 to 18 buttons.
CREAM SWEDE GLOVES, from 10 to 18 buttons.
TAN SWEDE GLOVES, from 8 to 18 buttons.
TAN KID GLOVES, from 4 to 10 buttons.
BLACK KID GLOVES, from 4 to 12 buttons.
WHITE KID GLOVES, from 4 to 12 buttons.
CREAM KID GLOVES, from 4 to 12 buttons.

WE have just received a very large stock of LADIES' GLOVES, by far the largest ever before shown in Bombay, from the BEST MAKERS, and at moderate prices.

Gent's Tan Driving, Lavender, and White Kid Gloves, one and two buttons. Also Black Kid, 2 buttons.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY & SECUNDERABAD.

AMERICAN ORGANS AND HARMONIUMS.
Illustrated price-lists free.

SOUNDY & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

CLARETS.

BARTON & Co., Limited, beg to invite attention to our SELECTION of CLARETS.

The assortment consists of great diversity of character, and is deservedly popular both with connoseurs and general consumers.

Per doz. Bottles. Rs. a.		Per doz. Pints. Rs. a.
9 0	PETIT MEDOC (Good useful Household Wine)	5 0
9 8	MEDOC SUPERIOR (Soft Excellent Wine)	5 0
10 0	St. JULIEN (Light Breakfast Wine)	6 0
12 0	St. ESTEPHE } Strongly recommended	7 0
12 8	St. EMILLION } Strongly recommended	7 0
13 0	CHATEAU de FRANCE (Favourite Breakfast Wine)	7 0
15 0	MARGAUT } Highly recommended	8 0
16 0	HAUT CANON } Highly recommended	9 0
17 0	MOUTON ROTHSCHILD (Soft and fully Matured)	9 0
20 0	CHATEAU LEOVILLE } Magnificent Dinner Wine	11 0
23 0	CHATEAU LAFITTE } Magnificent Dinner Wine	12 0
26 0	CHATEAU LA ROSE } Light and Soft with Beautiful Aroma, After Dinner Wine	14 0
28 0	CHATEAU MARGAUX } Light and Soft with Beautiful Aroma, After Dinner Wine	16 0

TRIAL ORDER SOLICITED.

BARTON & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE, PROVISION, AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

COLLARD & COLLARD PIANOS.
Illustrated price-lists post-free.

SOUNDY & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ANNOUNCEMENT EXTRAORDINARY ! !

ADMISSION REDUCED TO ONE RUPEE,
UNTIL SATURDAY NEXT,
Owing to postponement of
Steamer's departure.

KING THEEBAW'S
WORLD-RENOWNED HAIRY FAMILY
FROM MANDALAY.

PRONOUNCED by medical scientists as being, without doubt, "THE MISSING LINK."
They may be seen daily from 9 to 12 a.m. and 3 to 7 p.m., UNTIL SATURDAY NEXT,
AT THE SALOONS OF
SOUNDY & Co., LD., ESPLANADE ROAD.

CONCERT.

TOWN HALL.
THURSDAY, 15TH APRIL, 9 P.M.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

1. Organ.....Andante Pastorale..... C. E. Stephens.. Mr. Johnston.
2. Solo..... { Comfort ye, my people. / Every valley shall be exalted. } ..... Handel. (Messiah.) Mr. Dixon.
3. Quartette..There is a green hill ..... Lord Somerset Mrs. Hargrave, Miss Rich, Mr. Dixon, Dr. Yeld.
4. Solo ..... { Thy rebuke hath broken his heart. / Behold and see. / But thou didst not leave. } ..... Handel. (Messiah.) Mr Watson.
5. Solo .....O, Jerusalem that killest the prophets ..... Mendelssohn. Mrs. Hargrave. (S. Paul.)
6. Solo.....O ! rest in the Lord.....Mendelssohn. Mr. Wyer. (Elijah.)
7. Horn Solo ..... Herr Stoeckel.

PART II.

1. Organ .....Marche Religieuse..... Gounod. Mr. Mant.
2. Solo..... Arm, Arm, ye brave ..... Handel. Mr. Wyer (Judas Maccabeus)
3. Solo .....With verdure clad ..... Haydn. Mrs. Hargrave. (Creation).
4. Solo..... .....Honor and Arms..... Handel, (Samson.) Mr. Hebditch.
5. Solo .....If God is for us..... Handel. Mr. Dixon. (Messiah.)
6. Trio ..... Protect us through the coming night..... Curschmann. Mrs. Hargrave, Miss Rich, Mr. Dixon.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Seats may be reserved at Messrs. Soundy & Co.'s on payment of Rs. 3.

Admission by payment at the door on the evening of the Concert, Re. 1.

BOMBAY RACES.

GENTLEMEN who have NOT SETTLED their ACCOUNTS will oblige by forwarding the amounts due by them to the
HONORARY SECRETARY,
Byculla.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s. s AKABA, arrived from RANGOON and MOULMEIN, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective goods.
No claims will be entertained after the departure of the steamer, and unless endorsed by the Captain.
KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 13th April, 1886.

NOTICE.

WANTED, an OVERSEER, experienced in road making and survey work. Apply to undersigned with certificates of qualification and post service.
FURDOONJI COWASJI, B. A., L. C. E.
Acting Executive Engineer, S. D.
Sholapur, 13th April, 1886

NOTICE.

WANTED, a good and EXPERIENCED DRAFTSMAN who can make Engineering drawings neatly from sketches and who can take out quantities for Estimates. Applications with copies of testimonials and specimen of work to be sent to
C. T. BURKE, B.E.,
Executive Engineer's Office, 117, Civil Lines, 13th April, 1886.

ZEPHYR CLOTH.

A splendid assortment of Checks and Plain Colours 8 as., 9 as. per yard.

WATSON AND Co.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS, MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSE, HOLD FURNITURE and other insurable property in Bombay and Mofussil at curr-nt rates, by
BENN, ASHLEY & Co., Agents.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.
ESTABLISHED 1803.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,200,000
PAID UP.....£ 300,000
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS over.....£1,500,000

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandize in Bombay and up-country, issued, on behalf of the above Company at most favourable rates, by the Undersigned, from whom full particulars may be obtained.
BENN, ASHLEY & Co., Agents.

THE MAZAGON SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of shareholders of the above company will be held at the Registered office of the Company, No. 6, Hornby Road, on THURSDAY, the 22nd April, 1886, at 3-30 p.m., to transact the following business :—
1. To receive and adopt the Directors Report for the year ended 31st December, 1885, and the audited Balance Sheets and Profit and Loss Accounts for the two half years ended respectively the 30th June and 31st December, 1885.
2. To appoint Directors in place of those that are retiring, but are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint two Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
4. To transact any other business that may be brought before the meeting.
By order of the Board of Directors,
For the Managon Spg. & Mfg. Co., Ld.,
D. M. PETIT SONS & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 14th April, 1886.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RAILWAYS COMPANY, Limited.
WARANGAL AND DORNAKUL EXTENSION WITH MINERAL BRANCH TO SINGARENI COAL-FIELDS.
Length of line 69 miles more or less.

TENDERS for construction of earth-works, masonry in Bridges and other structures, collection of Ballast, also for excavation, of all cuttings and Bridge foundations are invited by the undersigned.
Plans and sections together with specifications and general conditions of contract and approximate bills of quantities may be seen on application being made at the Office of the Agent and Chief Engineer, H. H. the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railways Company, Limited, Secunderabad, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. on the following days :—
13th April.
14th April.
17th April.
19th April.
21st April.
23rd April.
Tenders must be deposited at the office of the undersigned not later than noon, 26th April, 1886.
The tenders may be for any part of the work mile by mile, or for any number of miles up to the total of the section, in accordance with the desire of the person who may tender.
The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.
W. C. FURNIVALL,
Agent and Chief Engineer.
Agent and Chief Engineer's Office, Secunderabad, 10th April, 1886.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

From this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of
The *Bombay Gazette* Daily,
" " " Overland Summary,
" " " Weekly Budget,
" " " Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide,
Nelson's Guide to Bombay,
and for all other publications issuing from this Office.
Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co., Branch Establishment, East-street, Poona.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ABELL, KLAER AND OLMAN'S CIRCUS.

EVERY EVENING.
Last night as the crush issued from the entrance of the BEST CIRCUS EVER IN BOMBAY.
The Unanimous Verdict was that the performance was the most excellent & genuine ever witnessed in the East.
STILL TO PLEASE
OUR PATRONS
WE MUST GIVE THEM CHANGE
AN ENTIRE
OF PROGRAMME
TO-NIGHT,
in order to increase the number of verbal testimonials we have as to the superiority of our Arenic display to any other Circus, travelling in Oriental Climes.
During our stay
we shall have
MORE NOVELTIES,
So come and do not retard your visit, as we have one continual round of NEW ATTRACTIONS EVERY EVENING, at 9 O'CLOCK.
Seats in Zenana Boxes can be purchased on application at Circus Box Office.

SATURDAY NEXT.
GRAND AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE, at 4 o'clock.

DELIVERABLE FREE AT BOMBAY.

BICYCLE (Kangaroo Safety) and TRICYCLE, neither at all worn or even tarnished. Guaranteed perfect and complete. Kangaroo, Rs. 235 ; Tricycle, Rs. 260. Address H. RAINIER, Madras Club.

COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.,
BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
BOOKSELLERS, PUBLISHERS, STATIONERS, AND NEWS AGENTS.
NEW BOOKS.

	Rs.	as.
Post Office London Directory, 1886 ...	23	1
Hart's Annual Army List, 1886 ...	13	4
Bombay Army List, April	1	0
Debrett's Peerage and Titles of Courtesy, 1886...	10	0
London of To-day, an Illustrated Handbook ; by C. E. Pascoe.....	2	4
Fifteen Years of Naval Retirement ; by Captain P. H. Colomb	4	12
Legends and Lyrics ; by Adelaide A. Proctor.	2	0
Parables from Nature ; by Mrs. A. Gatty	2	0
Letters to Dead Authors ; by A. Lang	4	4
Famous Caverns and Grotoes	1	4
Bret Harte's Complete Poems	3	0
Sculpture, Renaissance and Modern ; by Leader Scott	3	4
Judgment of Prometheus and other Poems ; by E. Myers	2	4
New Social Teaching ; by Politicus.....	3	4
Reason and Religious Belief ; by H. L. Browne	2	4
Galibin's Manual of Midwifery.....	9	8
Children's Stories in American History ; by H. C. Wright.....	3	12
Lardner School Courses on Heath	3	4
Homes of the Birds ; illustrated	1	4
Precautions to be adopted on introducing the Electric Light	1	8
Frictional Electricity.....	1	0
Bengal Army List (Quarterly) April	2	8
Indian Engineer No. 1	1	4
Indian Art Journal List, 3 and 5 to 9 each	1	0
Savouries a La Mode ; by Mrs. De Salis	0	10
Our Young Ladies ; by Lillie Harris.....	0	6
Eaten Up ; by Easten	0	10
The Parental Dont ; Warnings to Parents	0	6
British Code List, 1886 ; by R. Jackson	3	4
Story of Holland ; by Isabel Don	3	4
Floral Birthday Book ; by G. E. Dudgeon	2	4
Story of Active Service in Foreign Lands.....	3	4
Army Regulations, 1885	1	4
The Late John B. Gough ; His Life and Times.	0	10
Rota Vitae ; Cyclists Guide to Health	0	10
Queen Victoria : Her Life and Reign	1	8
The Western Pacific and New Guinea ; by H. H. Romilly	4	12
Martial Law and the Custom of War ; by Lt.-Col. Tovey	3	12
Comparative Literature ; by H. M. Posnett...	3	4
King Arthur ; by Malory.....	0	10
Prime Minister of Queen Victoria ; by G. B. Smith	6	12
Gerrard's Elements of Materia Medica and Pharmacy	5	8
Our War-Ships ; by Sir W. Gusack-Smith.....	3	4
Free Public Libraries ; by T. Greenwood.....	3	4
Lilywhite's Cricketers' Annual (with which is incorporated the Cricketer's Companion).....	0	10
A Parson's Holiday ; W. O. B. Allen	3	8

NEW NOVELS.

All But : Chronicle of Laxenford's Life ; by Pen Oliver	3	12
A Daughter of Fife ; by Amelia E. Barr.....	2	4
Trial of Jetta Malaubret (Noirs at Rouges) by V. Cherbuliez	3	12
Indian Summer ; by W. D. Howells	3	12
Dagonet the Jester...	3	0
Baptized with a Curse ; by Edith S. Drewry...	1	4
Shadow of a Crime ; by Hall Caine.....	1	4
A Drawn Game ; by Basil	1	4
Current Repentance ; by Albert Bulman.....	0	10
Sappho (trans. from French) ; by A. Daudet...	2	4
Hard Knot ; by Charles Gibbon	3	12
The Armourer's Prentices ; by C. Yonge	1	4
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Mated with a Clown ; by Lady C. Howard.....	1	4
Star of the Empire ; by Capt. Mayne Reid.....	1	4
The Ring O'Bells ; by George R. Sims.....	0	10
Somebody's Story ; by Hugh Conway.....	0	10
Lost ! A Day ; by Fred. C. Milford.....	3	4
Kalee's Shrine ; by Grant Allen (Arrowsmith's Lib)	3	12
Our Sensation Novel ; edited by Justin McCarty	0	10
Cecile's Fortune ; by F. de Boisgobey.....	0	10
Three Cornered Hat ; by P. A. de Alarcon.....	0	6
A Maiden Fair : by Charles Gibbon.....	0	6
A Central African Buster ; by Elijer Goff.....	0	10

COOPER, MADON & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SALES BY AUCTION.

TEN DAYS ONLY !

FROM THE 15TH TO THE 24TH INSTANT,

GREAT

PRIVATE AUCTION SALE

With 40 per cent. reduced price.

AT THE MAGNET GRAND BAZAAR,

NO. 1, HUMMUM STREET.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEADOW-STREETS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the sale of Steam Flour Mill at Jail Road (Saboola Taloo) advertised for sale THIS DAY, by order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C. J. and In Re Rahimtoola Verjibhoy, now an Insolvent, the said sale is POSTPONED until further orders.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 15th April, 1886.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 15th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, twist, &c.
2 cases sulphate of quinine by Pellitier.
2 " alpaca umbrellas.
1 " pouch and brass burnishing polish by Day and Martin.
20 cases Laager beer in quarts.
1 case German-silver sheets, 3 by 2.
3 bales grey mulls.
1 case white doria and checks.
5 bales Turkey red piece goods.
3 " colored prints.
Household furniture, such as tables, chairs, press, sideboard, teapoy, &c.
1 Iron safe by Chubb.
2 cases spectacles.
1 case saffron.
1 " clock and timepieces.
On account and at the risk of Moosajee Sullimanjee—
ex. s.s. " Ancona."
B. and C-4,179—1 bale calf skins.

AUCTION SALE of Railway plant, stores, &c., &c., at the B. B. & C. I. Railway Stores Depot, Parel.
Messrs. MENESSE & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, THURSDAY the 15th April, and the following days, at 1 P.M. on each day, until the whole is disposed of, at the B. B. & C. I. Railway Stores Depot, Parel :—
A large quantity of railway plant, stores, &c., being partly surplus and partly used stock, consisting of steel, wrought and cast iron scrap, coiled keys, fire bars, scoops, bevil bars, rails, wooden keys, fish plates, timber scrap, furniture, blocks, damaged bridge works, fittings for steam cranes, derrick poles, pile engines, leather scrap, portable engine, 10 H. P., load piping and sundry other miscellaneous articles.
Catalogues are published and will be had on the premises or of the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of unclaimed goods, grain, and other sweepings, &c., &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Station at Warl Bunder.
Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 16th instant, at 2 p.m., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Station at Warl Bunder—
A quantity of unclaimed goods, grain, cotton, and other sweepings, waste paper, old records, &c., &c.
MENESSE & CO.
Bombay, 15th April, 1886.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

MAHABLESHWUR READY-LAID DAK.—Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

MRS. MARTIN, Late of Poona, Practical Dress maker and Milliner, 340, Grant-road, Bombay, Ladies' Dresses made up according to the prevailing modes.

CLERK WANTED. Salary, Rs. 25 per month. Apply by letter only to "BANK," care of this Paper.

WANTED, a SALESMAN with knowledge of accounts and correspondence.—Apply Z., care of this Paper.

BAGATELLE TABLES, of different sizes and prices. Open Slate bed and folding at STEWARD & Co.

BONA FIDE SALE of J. MONTEATH, Esqr's valuable household furniture, &c., at the Secretariate, Esplanade, TO-DAY, at 1 p. m.

TO LET, from 1st May next, the upper storey Bungalow, opposite the Grant Road Station, (west). Apply to P. BYRAMJEE, 2, Hornby Road.

TO-DAY'S ICES.—Vanilla, Mango, and Cherries of the best quality ; also good Mocha Coffee. Try at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, 2, Church Gate Street.

WANTED, a smart YOUNG MAN (Goanese preferred) for the Mounting-room of a Photographic business, and one who can make himself generally useful. Apply to S., care of this paper.

WANTED, a SITUATION for a Native Servant. Can be highly recommended as a smart Boy or Butler. Thoroughly trustworthy and steady.—Advertiser leaving India end of month. A. K., office of this paper.

TO LET, very airy Bungalows on the Cooria Hill, commanding a beautiful situation, within a few hundred yards of the Cooria Station. For rent and further particulars apply to Messrs. B. & A. Hormusjee, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

STRIPED FLANNELS.—For cricket and boating clubs, to be had at the CASH BAZAAR, Ld, Esplanade and Church Gate Street.

KIDD and SHADBOLT'S "SPADE BRAND" WHISKY, as used at the Clubs. Sole Importers, PHIPSON and Co.

VEVEY CIGARS.—Direct from ORMOND & Co., Switzerland.
J. NEUBERG 5, Meadow-street.

CLARENDON HOTEL, MATHERAN, is OPEN to Visitors, excellent food and accommodation. Terms moderate. Apply to the Proprietor.

OUR metal keyless, medium size, "CONQUEROR" watches are unrivalled.—KANNY & Co., Watch makers, 9, Meadow-street, Bombay.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT, by SIVA.—A paper on the introduction of representative institutions in India. 8 annas ; postage, 1 anna.

IF you want a really Good Smoke order PURE LUNKAH CIGARS, from ROBERTS and Co., Coconada, Bombay Agency, 4, Bruce Lane.

VICTORIA and VICTORIA FAMILY HOTEL, No. 1 Esplanade, next to Grakhanna, and opposite to the Parade Ground. Nice, airy, comfortable rooms.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms apply to Messrs. Soundy and Co., Rampart-row.

SUNSHADES.—A large and really choice assortment just to hand, latest productions, Rs. 7-8 to Rs. 25 each BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited, Rampart-row, Bombay

RECEIVED, per s. s. "MIRZAPORE," handsome white Immortelles, Crosses, and Wreathes. J. T. T. BROWN & Co., Undertakers, Clare Road, Byculla.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1886. Price, Rs. 5 ; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

HAIR CUTTING SALOON.—Francia and Fucile, No. 38, Meadow-street, Bombay. Every requisite for toilet from the best markets in Europe. Saloons elegantly fitted up.

MATHERAN.—The large and new-built well-furnished BUNGALOW "Cragie Burn," is TO BE LET for the hot season, 1886. Apply to DADABHOY HORMUSJEE & Co., near *Times of India* Office.

ELLWOODS' PATENT HUNTING HATS AND HELMETS from Rs. 6. Christy's Drab Helmets at Rs. 7. A choice selection of fancy Turrees, suitable for gents' hats, to be had at Y. A. LACKA & Co.

MR. J. RODRIGUES CHICO, Civil Engineer, may be consulted in his Office, in Oak Land, Fort, behind Macropolo, from 11 a.m. to 5 p.m., and at any other time in his house at Paydonnee Road, Khadak.

THE MUIR MILLS Co., Ld., Cawnpore, have always on hand a well assorted stock of tents of superior style and finish. For illustrated catalogues, estimates, and other particulars, apply to The Managing Director.

MATHERAN.—Visitors to Matheran need not bring stores as Shapurjee and Nanabhoy obtain supplies direct from London and sell at Bombay prices. Everything guaranteed fresh and best. Send for Price-list.

ROLLED Iron Shafting, ½" to 6" diameter, with Butler's Patent Frictional Couplings, as exhibited by the Kirkstall Forge Co. at the Calcutta Exhibition.—For sale at Richardson & Cruddas' Metal Mart, Bombay.

MAIWAND COURTS-MARTIAL.—Proceedings held at Bombay for trial of MAJOR CURRIE and COL. MALCOLMSON, Annas 8 ; postage, 1 anna.

THE well-known FITZGERALD HOTEL is RE-OPENED ; old premises has been remodelled, and a new building open on all sides has been added. Wines and table first-class.—NOWROJEE JAMSETJEE, Proprietor, Fitzgerald Hotel.

A YOUNG PARSEE (passed Matric in 1882) wants employment in any part of India or out of India as a Teacher, a Salesman, an Agent, a Travelling Companion, or an Interpreter in some Native State. Apply through post "JOSEPH DALTON," care of this paper.

BAPTY'S HORSE-FOOD ready for use. Keeps horses in regular good condition ; cheaper than gram and not so useful to Ghorawallas ; delivered free of cartage throughout the city. Samples and prices from the MANAGER, Bapty Brothers, Limited, Bombay.

WANTED for Khoja Khan Mahomed Habibbhoy's Anglo-Vernacular School an experienced HEAD MASTER and 12 ASSISTANTS to teach English, Gujrati, Persian, and Commercial Classes. Graduates and Undergraduates preferred. Salaries ranging from Rs. 150 to Rs. 20 per month. Apply with testimonials to Mr. RECHEMOOSHOY HUBIBBHOY, Khoja Mohola, Mandvie.

PEARSE'S RESTAURANT.—Breakfasts, Dinners, Tea, Coffee, Ices, Cooling Drinks, Wines, Spirits, &c., 22 Apollo-Street.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBT.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BUNGALOW, NO. 110, on Falkland Road, lately in the occupation of Mr. Furdoonjee Coovercjee Taraporewalla, is now available. Applications from GOVERNMENT SERVANTS to occupy it are invited, and will be received by the Executive Engineer, Presidency, until the 15th instant. Rent, Rs. 35 per month.
Bombay, 2nd April, 1886.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, Limited.

NOTICE.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of this Bank will be CLOSED from the 19th to the 29th instant, both dates inclusive.
By order of the Board,
WM. A. BAKER,
Manager.
Bombay, 10th April, 1886.

HISTORY
OF
THE PARSIS:
INCLUDING
THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION,
AND PRESENT POSITION.
BY
DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.
With coloured and other illustrations,
IN TWO VOLUMES.
PUBLISHED BY
MACMILLAN & Co., LONDON,
BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE, BOMBAY.
2 Vols., Rs. 16—Postage 9 Annas.
Copies can be had at the
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BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL..... 63,200,000
RESERVE FUND 4800,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted some through the Bank.
C. LOWELL, Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED.
CAPITAL—£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND—£200,000.
BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNT are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected ; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

NOTICES.

EXCHANGE WITH ENGLAND.

	s. d.
Rate for telegraphic remittances whereby payments are made at once in England	1 5⅝ pr. Re.
Cost of Telegram when Registered, Rs. 5-8.	
Ditto for demand drafts.....	1 5 25-32 "
Ditto for 3 months' sight drafts	1 5 29-32 "
Ditto for 6 months' sight drafts	1 6 3-32 "
Sovereigns, Rs. 13-8 to 13-6-6 each.	

Government Currency Notes of any Circle of Issue are received by us in Bombay at par. Pay and other Allowances and Moneys generally drawn, remitted, and paid in India or England without charge for commission.
Further particulars on application.
WM. WATSON & Co.,
ANGLO-INDIAN AND GENERAL AGENCY,
Bombay, 28, Apollo St. ; and London, 27, Leadenhall St.
Bombay, 14th April, 1886.

INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies' steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Ind lines. Price eight annas. Postage Free, published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office

SHAIKADAM ESOOFBHOY AND COMPANY,
REMOVED TO 9, FORBES STREET, FORT.

ALL kinds of MACHINERY for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Paper and Oil Mills imported from Europe and a large and varied stock of ENGINES, BOILERS, LATHES, DRILLING MACHINES, CART-WEIGHING MACHINES, COTTON-GINS and OPENERS. ALWAYS KEPT ON HAND.
New ENGINES and BOILERS now in STOCK
Eight horizontal high-pressure Engines with expansion valves from 10 to 35 H.P.
Two Boilers, all steel, 22' and 24' by 5'-9" for 80 and 90 lbs. working pressure respectively.
One Lancashire Boiler, all steel, 26' by 6'-6" for 100 lbs. working pressure.
The following engines are very little used, being in perfectly good condition and nearly new.
One Beam Engine by Sir Wm. Fairburn diam. of cylinder 26" and stroke 5', complete with spur and pinion.
One horizontal Pumping-Engine, can be worked either as condensing or non-condensing, diam. of cylinder 26" and stroke 4.'
Other second-hand Engines and Boilers of various capacity and pressure also in stock.
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FOR
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"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
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THE

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Meeting of University Senate.
Meeting of Subscribers, Cathedral High School Building Fund, Cathedral School, 5-30 p.m.
Sacred Concert, Town Hall, 9 p.m.
Circus, 9 p.m.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Liscard (s), for Kurrachee; and Chindwara (s), Coasts and Calcutta.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—The return of traffic for the week ending 3rd inst. shows an increase of Rs. 23,248 in receipts.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.—The statement of traffic for the week ending 10th inst. shows a decrease of Rs. 21,208 in receipts.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. East Anglia and Knight of St. John entered and the s.s. Knight of St. Patrick, Knight of St. George and California left the dock on Tuesday; the s.s. Liscard left it yesterday.

LOST PROPERTY.—Hurry Pursad Muttara, living at Mahaluxmee, reported on Tuesday to the police that his wife dropped a gold bangle, valued Rs. 110, somewhere between Mahaluxmee seashore and the Mahaluxmee Railway station.

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR C. G. ARBUTHNOT, K.C.B., R.A., Commander-in-Chief, Bombay Army, accompanied by Lady Arbuthnot and children, left from the Bori Bunder Railway station at 10-30 on Tuesday night, for Poona, *en route* to Mahableshwar.

FALL OUT OF A WINDOW.—A Hindoo girl named Ramjee, aged about 6 years, whilst looking out of a window on the 3rd floor of a house in 1st Bhoiwada Street, on Tuesday night, overbalanced and fell, and while she stood sustained serious injuries. She was removed to the Gocildas Tejpal Hospital for treatment.

DEATH.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Matoonga, on the body of a Hindoo child, aged about 3½ years, named Bazoo Balajee. Deceased while playing about in front of his parents' house at Matoonga, accidentally fell into a pond of water, 2½ feet deep, unobserved, and was drowned. A verdict of accidental death by drowning was recorded.

FRAUDULENT POSSESSION OF PROPERTY.—Ebrahim Cadur, a noted character, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of having in his possession two tins, valued Re. 1, reasonably suspected to have been stolen, and failing to account satisfactorily how he came by the same. He pleaded guilty to the charge, and also admitted six previous convictions. He was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT.—Francis Mariano, a Madrassee, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing a towel, valued four annas, the property of Dinshaw Fakeejee, deputy station master of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, Parel. The accused was observed taking the towel in question from the office of the complainant, and walking off with it, when he was arrested by a policeman. He pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to two weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

A PROFESSIONAL CHEAT.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Mr. Cooper convicted a Bhattia named Mowjee Canjee of cheating Muggon Hurgovun, a Bania, of Rs. 44 worth of tin. The accused represented to the tin merchant that he had been authorized by some one else he named to buy several maunds of tin. The complainant gave him what he asked for, and accused signed a well known native merchant's name to the receipt. The tin-merchant subsequently presenting his bill for payment found out the fraud, and reported the matter to the police. Inquiries being made it was found the prisoner had cheated several other merchants in a similar way. Pleading guilty, the accused was, on three charges being proved, sentenced to four months' hard labour in the Common Jail.

DEFRAUDING THE TRAMWAY COMPANY.—Yesterday at the Police Court, Mr. Crisp, traffic manager of the Tramway Company, charged Sidi Yacoob before Mr. Cooper for making use of a transfer ticket which he was not entitled to. The accused got into a yellow car in the Elphinstone Circle and took a ticket for Pydhownie. At Bori Bunder he got into a green car going to Byculla and refused to give up his ticket to be clipped, disputing all the time with the conductor till the car arrived at the Market. Here he got out, went into a shop, and spent half an hour in chatting with some friends. He then again got into the car and tried to use this transfer for a ride to Pydhowni, but as he was leaving the car at the latter place an inspector who had watched him all the while stopped him and took his name. The accused excused his conduct by saying he was obliged to leave the car at the Market and got in another as soon as he could. His Worship fined him Rs. 7, besides ordering him to pay the fare.

SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS—APRIL 14.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

Budridas Ram Baksh was charged with having, on the 20th December last, committed criminal breach of trust as a servant in respect of Rs. 1,000 entrusted to him by his master. Mr. Anderson appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Jardine defended the prisoner.

Mr. Anderson stated to the jury the facts of the case. The prosecutor, Rugoonathdas Jugonathdas, traded at Mahoons, and carried on business in Bombay by a moonim. Prisoner was the cashier in the Bombay firm, and as such was entrusted with moneys. Every evening the balance of moneys in his hands was taken. On the 20th December, the balance should have been Rs. 5,000, but he could not account for a currency note for Rs. 1,000, with which he had been entrusted.

Mr. Jardine pointed out that there was no evidence whatever to show that the money had been taken by the prisoner.

The jury returned a unanimous verdict of not guilty, and the prisoner was discharged.

AN OLD OFFENDER.

Yacoob Ismail, a very old offender, was charged with having committed theft of a pair of shoes, the property of Abdool Rahman Abool Lutiff. A native policeman saw the prisoner running away with a pair of shoes from a mosque, and arrested him. The prosecutor Abdool Lutiff failed to answer to his recognizances; and his bail bond for Rs. 1,000 was escheated. His deposition before the magistrate was read to the jury. The prisoner said he had given up stealing for the last four years and had taken to trade. The jury found the prisoner guilty. His Lordship, in passing sentence, said there were no less than nineteen convictions against the prisoner, who had twice been sentenced by the High Court to two years' imprisonment. He was now sentenced to be transported for ten years.

THE PERIM MURDER CASE.

Mr. Macpherson (for the Advocate-General) asked that a day be fixed for the trial of Mungul Tekchand, a soldier of the 4th Bombay Rifles, charged with the murder of a comrade at Perim, whose case had been transferred to this Court by order of the Judges of the Appellate Side. Witnesses had to come down from Mhow; and the learned counsel asked for a pretty long adjournment. It was arranged that the trial should come on on the 1st prox.; and to that day the Sessions were adjourned.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT—APRIL 14.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

THE following among other matters were heard before his Lordship:—

RE LUKHMIDAS DWARKADAS.—Mr. Starling, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order. The application was opposed by Mr. Kirkpatrick on the ground that insolvent had been concealing property in Kutch. The Commissioner said that was a ground of opposition which could be dealt with at the hearing, and that the insolvent had denied on affidavit the allegations made against him. An interim order was granted.

RE MOTILAL DHARAMLAL.—Mr. Vicajee applied that a day be fixed for the hearing of the case. The Commissioner said the case could not be heard before the May vacation, and fixed it for the first Court day in June next.

RE ABDUL RAHMAN ALLARAKHIA HAJEE.—Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for leave to file a fresh petition. The former petition was not dismissed on the merits; and the present application was not opposed. The Commissioner granted the application.

RE MUNCHERJEE DADABHOY.—Mr. Vicajee, for the insolvent, moved for leave to withdraw the petition. The only opposing creditors, the London, Bombay, and Mediterranean Bank, had been settled with, and had withdrawn their opposition. The application was granted.

DIVINE SERVICES.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

THURSDAY, 15TH APRIL, 1886.

6-30 p.m.—Evening Service and Sermon. Hymn 94.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemist and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by Anglo-American Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

THE *GUJERATI* DEFAMATION CASE.

YESTERDAY, at the Fort Police Court, the case in which Icharam Sheriaram Desai, the editor, and Ruttonjee Nusserwanjee Antia, the printer and publisher of the *Gujerati*, are charged with defaming Chutterbooj Morarjee, a Bhattia merchant, in a letter published in the paper issued on the 27th September last, was resumed.

Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere and Nicholson, appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert and Sayani, appeared for the defendants.

Gocildas Madhowjee, a Bhattia cotton merchant, said: I am a believer in the *Vullubacharia* and the Maharaj. I know the complainant. I read a copy of the *Gujerati* containing the letter. I did not believe the imputations concerning certain Bhattias not being given the scarf, and the complainant being turned out of Nathwara contained in the letter. If the statements made were true they would have been insulting and discreditable, and he would have been lowered very much in the estimation of his caste-fellows. When the letter was published I heard many people discussing it, *Veshnawas* and others. I have been to Nathwara twice. On the occasion of my first visit Girdarlaljee was on the *gadi*, and the second time Goverdhunlaljee was the Maharaj. I received *durshun* and was invested with the scarf.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lang: My father was Mahadjee Dhurrumsey. There are several Vullubacharya Maharajas in Bombay. I am not aware that my father's *durshun* was stopped by one of the Vullubcharya Maharajas. My father was a leading member of his caste, and much esteemed. I remember that Girdarlaljee was removed from his *gadi*. I did not support his claim nor that of his son. I did not believe any of the statements in the article. I thought a man like the complainant would not act in the way imputed to him. I look upon him as a great and good man, but if the statements made prove to be true, my opinion of him would be changed.

Mr. Lang: Was the complainant lowered in your opinion by reading the article, though you say you did not believe it to be true?

Witness for some time evaded the direct answer which Mr. Lang repeatedly asked for, namely, a yes or no. He said: I thought at that time if what was stated was true, it would be to his discredit.

Mr. Lang: That is not an answer to my question. I will remain here all the afternoon till you give me an answer.

Witness eventually said: He was lowered in my estimation, though I did not believe what was written there.

Mr. Lang: Well, but you did not believe it?

Witness: That answer escaped me. I did believe it.

Mr. Lang: Did you think that a great, good man like the complainant would be refused *durshun*?

Witness: If any one offends the Maharaja he could stop his *durshun* and turn him out of Nathwara. I did not think a great and good man like Chutterbooj would offend the Maharaja. I did believe at the time I read the article it was true. It would be a disgrace to the complainant if he was refused a scarf. In my opinion if the Maharaj does not invest any Vishnu with a scarf it is a disgrace to that man, and I don't think it would be a disgrace to the Maharaja to refuse such a great and good man as the complainant the scarf. I did not know the complainant was one of the supporters of the last Maharaj against the present. I made an affidavit stating that I still considered, though Girdarlal was deposed, that he is the high priest and representative of *Shrivultubicharya*, and I said I considered his removal now unjust. I don't do so now. I did then. Though Goverdunlaljee was on the *gadi* then, I had not seen him. Now I am much pleased with his conduct, and therefore do not consider his father's deposition unjust or unwarranted. I am one of the supporters of the Vullubacharya Maharajas, and look upon the Maharaj as the *acharya*. I first saw this letter in Jettypoor in September. I do not subscribe to the *Gujerati*, but only to the *Jam-i-Jamshed*. I never read any newspaper, though I subscribe to one; nor any book, except a book of account. I can read sufficient for my business. It was read to me by one of my friends. The paper was sent to me with the article marked out in red. I wrote here to file a suit. Every one began to speak to me about this letter when I came to Bombay.

Mr. Lang: Were you put out of your caste?

Witness: No persons are put out of the caste when they entice any one's wife away or do anything wrong. (Laughter.) I am still the secretary and treasurer of the caste. No one suggested that I should be removed, but it is evident I should have been if I did not take these steps to vindicate myself. No one believed the imputations. Up to now no one has suggested my removal; but suppose any caste matter comes before me as a judge, the suitor would say, how can you sit there as a judge when there are these imputations against you?

The case was adjourned till next Wednesday.

THE OPIUM REVENUE.

THE following is the opium revenue to date compared with the estimates for the year 1885-86:—

IN MARCH.	BENGAL. Rs.	BOMBAY. Rs.	TOTAL. Rs.
Estimate	53,97,000	29,16,000	83,13,000
Actual	51,41,859	27,51,775	81,96,625
Better than Estimate	47,350		
Worse than Estimate		1,64,225	1,16,975

12 SALES OF BENGAL OPIUM AND 12 MONTHS' PASS DUTY ON OPIUM EXPORTED FROM BOMBAY.

Estimate	6,30,65,100	2,49,87,000	8,80,52,100
Actual	6,29,60,140	2,44,83,050	8,74,50,190
Better than Estimate			
Worse than Estimate	1,04,960	4,93,950	6,01,910

MILLER'S MUSQUITO BITE LOTION relieves at once and prevents inflammation. Per Bottle, Re. 1.—PHILLIPS and Co., Limited, Bombay and Poona.

THE PROPOSED REMOVAL OF ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I quite agree with you that it would be a change for the better if the Elphinstone College were removed from its present situation at Parel to a more healthy and central locality, but I hope that you do not advocate its removal to the plot of ground now occupied by the University gardens. These gardens supply a great want in the locality in which they are situated, as may be seen from the number of people who frequent them, especially in the evening. If a range of upper-storeyed buildings were to be constructed on the site of these gardens, not only would the public lose a health-giving resort of which they are very much in need, but the numerous offices and shops situated opposite to the gardens, across the road, would lose the advantages of sea-air and sea-view which they now enjoy, and would be placed in as bad a position in these respects as the Municipal offices, from which these advantages are cut off by the Secretariat. Moreover, the plot of ground occupied by the gardens is too small for a large college with residential rooms for the students, a gymnasium, play-grounds, professors' quarters, and other appurtenances. Teachers and students will be cramped and crowded, and there will be no shady walks for quiet study and discussion; in fact, they will be as uncomfortable as they can well be in such a hot-house. If the idea of having residential quarters for students and professors, a gymnasium, play-grounds, a garden and other adjuncts is given up, the result will be simply disastrous. Students from all parts of the Presidency will be driven to live with relatives and friends in crowded and unhealthy localities distant from the College and most unfavourable to study. There will not be that close intercourse between teachers and students which ought to exist, and which it is all the more necessary to provide for, when we remember that the principal teachers are Europeans and the students natives; nor will there be that constant watch on the part of the former over the studies and moral development of the latter which are necessary everywhere in a great college, but more necessary in this than in other countries, because of the great revolution which Western education is effecting in the minds of the natives. Nor will the beautiful sea in front of them or the maidan opposite the Gymkhana avail the students much if a gymnasium and play-grounds for badminton, lawn-tennis and similar games not requiring violent exertion are not provided in the new college, for native students are often very poor and cannot afford the expensive luxury of a sail in the harbour, and most of them will prefer gymnastic exercises or a game like lawn-tennis to rowing and cricket. I hope, therefore, that an attempt will not be made to remove the Elphinstone College to the site of the present University gardens. A far better site, one which will, indeed, I think, meet all requirements would be the large triangular plot of, ground between the Sailors' Home and Watson's Hotel. An enterprising company intended to take up this plot for building residential rooms and shops, to be let at high rates for the benefit of shareholders; but the project has come to nothing, and the land is not at present utilized for any purpose except occasionally for pitching tents during the hot weather. If Government wish to deal generously by the public and the Elphinstone College, it cannot do better than construct the College buildings on this ground, with detached quarters for students and professors, a large and airy gymnasium, play-grounds, a garden and other appurtenances; and the press as well as the newly-formed graduates' and undergraduates' associations could, I think, do better than express this matter on the attention of the Government.

ELPHINSTONIAN.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A consideration of the disadvantages of the present site of the first Arts College of the Presidency, so well pointed in your article of Monday last, will, it is to be earnestly hoped, lead to a change and the existing buildings put to some official or business purpose.

This unlucky spot was selected in preference to the present site even after the building was commenced at the latter through the influence of a s[illegible]ng Principal over a facile Governor. The object [illegible]ed at was no doubt good, and it commended itself not only to Sir A. Grant but also to the then Director of Public Instruction, Mr. Howard, and the other Professors, who were all anxious and wished to secure for our students the benefits of collegiate residence and association with their teachers, such as are enjoyed by their brethren in England. But owing to the unsanitary and unhealthy nature of the locality, and the growing din of factory and railway in the neighbourhood, the institution has enjoyed neither academic solitude nor rural charms, while its distance from the town has failed to secure within its precincts the residence of any but [illegible]mofussil students, who are utter strangers to Bombay; and now that the accommodation is found insufficient, and additional expenditure is rendered necessary, it would be a thousand pities if the original mistake is confirmed, and this, perhaps the only opportunity of correcting it, is thrown away.

I would therefore suggest that the College be shifted either to some spot on the Esplanade as originally intended, and thus kept in social touch with the city, or if the revised intention is to be carried out, that it be removed to a real, healthy and rural solitude on the seashore, say near Danda or Bundora or Versova, further up northwards, or across the harbour to the Thans coast. Any nearer spot would be as disadvantageous as the present, and no precious money ought to be spent on it.

April, 14. AN OLD ELPHINSTONIAN.

THE CIRCUS.

THIS place of amusement continues to draw large audiences every evening. The performance on Monday was under the patronage and in the presence of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., U.S.I., when an attractive programme was arranged for the occasion. The attendance was very large, almost every seat in the huge pavilion being occupied. It was, indeed, the largest audience we have seen at the Circus for some time. It is needless to recapitulate the various performances, as we have already described most of them at length on former occasions; but there were a few new features introduced in Monday's programme which we have not referred to, and which are worthy of mention. The acrobatic double-trapeze performances by Mons. Harrington and Risto were clever feats, and were done with remarkable precision. George Ridgeway, also, did some clever things on the flying trapeze. The second part of the programme contained the marvellous feat by the same performer of catching a ball weighing 6 lbs. fired from a cannon. Monday night was the first time that this large piece of artillery was introduced into the ring. On the signal being given, the cannon was let down on the ground, encaped his hands, and the second time also he was unsuccessful in capturing it, though it did not fall so wide of the mark. But he was not to be defeated, and on the third signal he caught the ball in capital style, and received a hearty applause. The "Contortion Act" by Harrington is also worthy of mention. With a tumbler of water —almost full to the brim—balanced on his forehead, he put his whole body into as many contortions as he could think of. At one time entangling himself in about a dozen hoops and then freeing himself again; at another, standing almost on his head, all the while balancing the glass with remarkable accuracy. Miss Rosa Ridgeway's performance on the globe was as well received as it has been since her appearance in Bombay. Archie O'Brien's performance as the "bounding jockey" and the "Frolic" elicited many plaudits. "Mr. and Mrs. Robinson's troubles during their journey by coach" created great mirth. Indeed, all the performers did their parts with wonderful cleverness. The pantomime, entitled "The Happy Family," which concluded the entertainment, set the whole house in a continuous roar of laughter. To-night there will be a change of programme.

HIGH COURT—APRIL 13.

(Before the Hon. the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

508—Macfarlane and E—Jugmohundas Munguldas vs Sir Munguldas Nathoobhoy and others—Little, S, F and N, and Nanu and H—Part heard.

509—Little, S, F and N—Sir Munguldas Nathoobhoy vs Jugmohundas Munguldas and others—Macfarlane and E, and Nanu and H—Part heard.

(Before the Hon Mr JUSTICE JARDINE)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause

426-85—Little, S, F and N—Ootumchund Becherdas vs Sha Kalidas Govindji and others—Nanu and H—For Counsel's reply.

Short Cause.

140-86—Tobin and R—The Eastern Agency, Ld, vs Nagindas Bhagoobhoy—Part heard.

Long Cause.

44-86—In person—(a pauper)—Memon Ahmed Soolliman vs Issa Allana and others—In person—Part heard.

For trial on preliminary issuees,

Long Causes.

251-85—Mulji B B—Waghji Coraji vs The Narayen Cotton Mills and others—Bomonji and H.

268-85—Mulji B B—Jowandas Khjee Sewjee vs The Narayen Cotton Mills and others—Bomanjee and H.

THE Polish peasantry have among them a thrifty custom of charging each male guest at a wedding 2l for kissing the bride, and in some instances, where she is young and very pretty, quite a neat little sum is realised for the young couple by this sale of these osculatory favours. The practice is open to some objections, but then it has its advantages. Occasionally the bridegroom is excited to jealousy by the too ardent kiss of some old admirer, perhaps, or some new one, and then follows a scene more animated than amicable, for when a man gets jealous in the Polish language it sounds confusing and as though it meant business.

BENGAL.

DEATHS IN CALCUTTA.—During the week ended the 3rd of April there were 203 deaths registered in Calcutta, giving a death-rate of 24·4 per thousand per annum. In the previous week there were 188 deaths, and the death-rate was 22·6 per thousand. There were no deaths from small-pox, 2 from cholera, 62 from fevers, 27 from tetanus, and 3 from causes not specified. The deaths are thus classified:—3 Non-Asiatics, 6 Mixed Races, 132 Hindus, 62 Muhammadans, and 0 other races. The Health Officer adds the following remarks:—The total number of deaths registered during the week was 203 against 188 and 190 in the two preceding weeks, and 117 less than that of the corresponding week last year. It is less than the average of the quinquennium by 120. There was a slight increase of deaths from cholera over those of the previous week, viz., 29 against 17, a number far below the average of the last five years and of their corresponding weeks. The deaths from fevers and bowel complaints fall short of those of the preceding week, viz., 62 and 17 against 72 and 29 respectively. The general health of the week is very satisfactory, as the mortality was at the rate of 24·4 per mille per annum against 38·9, the mean of the quinquennium.

THE CALCUTTA POST OFFICE ROBBERY.—No trace has yet been obtained of the persons implicated in the daring robbery of the Burra Bazar postal mail bag containing Government currency notes, bondies, &c., to the extent of a lakh of rupees. It is, however, said that the day following the robbery, which took place on the night of Monday, the 5th instant, notes for a very large sum were cashed at the Currency Office, which will be a very good clue for the police to work upon. Unfortunately, when the bag was found tampered with in the van of the Royal Mail Service at Howrah, instead of immediate steps being taken to ascertain to what extent the tampering had gone, it was allowed toproceed to Burdwan, from where a telegram was sent stating particulars. The following morning some notes were found by a sycc on the maidan, and on the police being communicated with, Superintendent Johnstone and Inspector Maillard proceeded to the spot and recovered about Rs. 30,000. Immediately after they took up the inquiry, but by this time the robbers had too great a start of them, and had evidently made the best of their opportunity. On Saturday, Mr. Lambert, the Deputy Commissioner, having returned to Calcutta, set to work the best available detective abilities of the force. The officers deputed are Superintendents Robertson, Lamb, and Johnstone, and Inspectors Maillard, Kinsley, Fitzgerald, Okhoy Coomar Banerjee, and Kristo Chunder Banerjee, with a staff of subordinate local and detective officers. All the officers named are well-known for their keenness and detective abilities. In the last postal forgery and cheating case in respect of Rs. 5,700 from the same Post Office at Burra Bazaar, committed in October last, the accused, who are at present being tried by Syed Ahmed Hosseln, were traced by the exertions of Inspector Okhoy Coomar Banerjee.—*Indian Daily News.*

A POTATO CENTENARY.

THE French intend doing honour to the potato by celebrating the centenary of Parmentier, who not only introduced that root into France, but inveigled his countrymen into eating it. The Parmentier festival is to be held at Montdidier, the Count's natal town; but it would perhaps be more appropriate to hold it on the plain of Sablons, near Versailles, for there was achieved the real victory. In fact, Parmentier's efforts to popularize a plant which has since become a staple article of food were all in vain until he bethought him of the old proverb concerning stolen fruit. He planted a large field with potatoes at Sablons, and when they were fit for digging he caused them to be protected all day long by gendarmes. At night the officers were withdrawn, and, as Parmentier calculated, his potato-field was plundered. The value thus acquired spread with amazing rapidity; Parmentier had a title bestowed on him by Louis XVI., and took for his crest a potato-flower. At the festival all the different varieties of the potato are to be exhibited, and all the instruments used in its cultivation; and no doubt culinary artists will serve it up in many forms—*a l'eau, en robe de chambre, frite, soufflee, puree*, etc., etc. Whether the French grow better potatoes than other people is uncertain; but they certainly know how to cook them. The British housewife with her perpetual and tasteless boiled potato might with advantage take a leaf out of the French cookery book.

THE CRISIS IN GREECE.

A CORRESPONDENT at Athens, writing on the 16th inst. to Mr. Blowitz, said:—

Since the comminatory step taken by the Great Powers, and the semi-gathering of their men-of-war at Suda, a lull has intervened. This rest assuredly will not prove to be of long time, and we hope it will have been utilized for gaining something more tangible. It has, however, in no way modified the feeling and decision of the Hellenic nation. We are not, indeed, unaware of the tendencies of the Great Powers; but we do not expect them to go beyond certain limits to do more than make a semblance of employing force in order to prevent us from acting. The nation is resolved not to shrink, or to allow the sacrifices which it has made to prove fruitless. We do not, moreover, consider the moment ill-chosen. On the contrary, the great majority of the people regard it as favourable. The peace between Servia and Bulgaria is looked upon as simplifying our situation and facilitating our action. The Hellenic cause is not bound up with the Bulgarian one, and we think that as the Bulgarians and Servians have acted independently, without reckoning upon us, or asking our consent, we also can go forward without their cooperation and therefore with less embarrassment. We know that we shall be told that Turkey, free from embarrassment in the north, will concentrate all her forces against the 25th of March upon us. This is the opinion of those not thoroughly acquainted with Oriental matters, who fancy that Turkey is the same now as she was 20 or 30 years ago. But we know her real state, as also what is passing in the interiorand wide-knit world; we have confidence in the conscience of mankind. Above all, we have in our favour the unquestionable facts that we have respected treaties, have performed all our engagements scrupulously, and have sacrificed to good faith opportunities for a *coup de main*. This conduct cannot be taken into consideration; and if we now resolve to mix in the fray, it is not in order to make conquests, or to disturb the legal order of things, but to defend ourselves and insure our position. We doubt whether in the history of mankind greater justification can be found for action based on treaties and not on empty pretensions. Such action as Greece cannot excite a general conflagration nor involve the Great Powers in a conflict which they are anxious to avoid at all costs. The intervention of the Hellenic factor will, on the contrary, give occasion to the Great Powers desirous of a durable peace to think more seriously of the East, and not to content themselves with makeshifts, to be blown away by the first wind. We shall be thanked at no distant day for having taken the initiative and for not having let ourselves be the unwarrantable threats. There is an incident which I cannot pass over unnoticed. English newspapers have stated that according to advices received at Plymouth Dockyard from Suda, the English ships are taking measures to enable them to avoid an attack by Greek torpedoes, and that every night all the officers and sailors are at their posts. Three ships, it is added, guard day and night the entrance to Suda, while another is constantly cruising outside in order to give the alarm in time. The Italian ships anchored at Suda are represented as taking the same precautions. These statements, unfortunately correct, have surprised and grieved us. We do not pretend to be supernatural beings entirely free from faults or even from crimes. When a nation has existed nearly 40 centuries, and has taken an active part in history, it has necessarily had moments of weakness. But we are vexed to see that civilized nations—and those we most esteem—have such a humiliating and unjust opinion of our character. How can it ever have been imagined that we should have the idea of attacking as pirates the flag of a nation which we respect and whose good-will we are anxious to acquire? How can it have been supposed that such an idea could enter the head of a Greek, even the most criminal Greek? If others are so unfair as to forget what little good the Greeks have done for mankind, we never forget the good which others have done to us. We never forget for a moment that we form part of the civilized world, that we are closely connected with the European nations, and that the most palpable self-interest, not to speak of higher considerations, imposes on us the avoidance of anything which could have even the appearance of ingratitude, and which would create a barrier of bloodshed between us and the West. We are not yet so bereft of reason as to dream of attacking the ships of a friendly and civilized Power. It is true we are resolved to assert the integrity of our independence, and not to flinch till we have been vanquished. But rest assured that it will be with tears in their eyes that the captains of our war-ships will see themselves under the necessity of repelling force by force, if an attempt be made to prevent our acting. We shall beware of incurring the odium of such a fratricidal attack. We shall defend ourselves when forced to it, in order to insure our right as an independent State; but we shall never incur the accusation of having commenced that attack on a Christian flag. We shall leave the responsibility of this to the stronger and to our superiors."

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 13th April, 1886.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 6 p.m., *and* 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·791
Temperature of the Air	82·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	73·4
Dew Point	69·4
Relative humidity of Air	·619
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	3·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	88·3
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.)	75·7
General Directions of Wind	NNW. N, NW, NNW.
Movement of wind in Miles per hour	270

From midnight to midnight.

THE BEARD IN THE FRENCH ARMY.

A propos of General Boulanger's order restoring the beard to the French army, it is curious to note that the capillary adornments of the soldier's face has been a subject of contention in France from time immemorial. King Clovis adopted the moustache, then a foreign importation. Henry I. patronised both the beard and moustache. Louis XIII. abolished both, and ordered his officers to wear only a tuft of hair on the chin, which was called *la royale*. Louis XIV. in the beginning of his reign went back to the moustache, but Mme. de Maintenon objected to it, and made a clean shave of the whole face. Some young seigneurs refused to submit to the sacrifice, and were banished from Court. Under the first Revolution the beard again came into fashion. Napoleon I. retained the beard, but only for the *corps d'elite* of his army. Others who had distinguished themselves on the field of battle were allowed to wear whiskers as a mark of distinction. The Monarchy of July choese the moustache only, but forbad the soldiers waxing or greasing it. The Second Empire inaugurated *l'empereste* which was a copy of *la royale*, save that the soldier was permitted to gum it, and wear it with the moustache. To-day the beard is once more revived, but whiskers are prohibited as being too English. The revival, however, is not popular; there are so many officers who either can't get a beard or whose beard is unpleasantly grey.

FRENCH MISSION TO MOROCCO.

AT the last meeting of the Société de Géographie in Paris, M. Duveyrier read a lengthy notice of his journey through Morocco in the company of M. Charles Féraud, the French Minister in that country.

The Sultan of Morocco inhabits three separate towns, each of which he makes in turn his capital, viz.:—Fas (Fez), Meknas (Mequinez), and Merakoch (Morocco), while the Sultan's delegate for foreign affairs resides at Tangier, where the Sultan himself never sets foot. M. Duveyrier, passing over Tangier itself, which has so often been described, gives an interesting account of the journey of the French military and diplomatic mission to Fez. The soil appeared to be almost entirely uncultivated, and there were scarcely any houses or flocks and herds to be seen. The first halt was at El Beridj, after crossing the stream of Bou-Kaddour, then came El Khort, where heather and ferns make their first appearance; Larache, an interesting little town, surrounded by oaks; and Sidi goddar, where they saw the warriors of a tribe going off to fight with another tribe which had carried off some of their women. The mission then reached the plain of the Sais, in which Fez is situated, and the caids came out to greet the French Minister, accompanied by 30 or 40 persons under the protection of France. The mission was provided with accommodation in the palace of Aicet-el-Kabadj, and upon the following day was conducted to the palace of the Sultan, who received the members of the mission, surrounded by his Councillors and Ministers, in the grand courtyard. Muley-el-Hassan was dressed in white and was mounted on a white horse with trappings of green velvet, two attendants being engaged in keeping off the flies. Amid the discharge of artillery the troops shouted, "May Allah give victory to the Sultan!" A caid then led M. Féraud up to the Sultan, and repeated to him the latter's words of greeting. M. Féraud then making his speech, to which the Sultan replied in due course, thanking him for his presents, and asking him several questions with reference to military and ecclesiastical matters. The audience then terminated. M. Duveyrier went on to say that the French mission was very well received both at Fez and Meknas, and that they were treated with great tolerance by the Mussulmans, being shown over a Mussulman community by the grand master. M. Duveyrier's narrative was listened to with great attention by a numerous audience, and evidently excited considerable interest.

THE OAT-MEAL KING.

ONE of the wealthiest inhabitants of Ohio is a certain Herr Schumacher, who has acquired an immense fortune by the sale of oat-meal. "Yes, I know Schumacher, the oat-meal king who has just lost his big mills by fire," said the Ohio passenger, "and a more little man you never saw. He's a German, of course, about sixty years old, about as big as a grasshopper and just as lively, talks Dutch, and writes the most vigorous English, hates whiskey and loves beer, does a liar and works sixteen hours a day. He came to this country as poor as a church mouse, started a little grocery and beer saloon, run that awhile and then began making oat meal by a hand-mill in his wood-shed. Finally he sold his oat-meal and farina mill and his hand-cart, which he wheeled about town himself, and in thirty years built up the largest factory of that kind in the world. He won't hire a man in any capacity over sixty unless he's been his own boss, and has about him several hundred employés, who are mostly Germans, and strange to say, zealous prohibitionists like himself. He once brought over from Germany a workman who was master of a new process. The man came under a two years' contract at a large salary, his expenses being guaranteed. The second day after he began work Schumacher learned that he was a beer-drinker. In two hours the workman left the mill, never to return, and with a check for nearly 5,000 in his pocket. It was the price Schumacher had paid for upholding his principles and enforcing his rules to the very letter."

HARD SHELL BAPTISTS.

AN unfortunate difference between two ministers in New Carolina has led to painful results. The Reverend Alfred Powell and the Reverend John A. Williams are ministers of rival congregations at Contentia Neck, near Goldsborough. Both are what is termed "Hard Shell Baptists." For some time past they have not loved each other as brethren, and on February 24th they exchanged some words of an uncomplimentary nature. On the following morning, Mr. Williams, armed with an axe, and accompanied by his wife and daughter, "a buxon and pretty brunette of Amazonian height," both armed with knives, paid a visit to Mr. Powell, with the view of demanding an explanation and thus placing matters upon a more comfortable footing. As they approached the house, Mr. Powell appeared at the door armed with a long duck-gun, which he significantly pointed at his visitors as a hint that their presence was not welcome. Mr. Williams, with much good taste, suggested a retreat homewards; but Miss Williams, who is an active girl, pushed him forward, exclaiming, "Come on, pa; his old single-barrel gun ain't loaded." Unable to resist this appeal, Mr. Williams rushed forward with his axe uplifted. Mr. Powell let him come within twelve feet of the house, and then fired, sending an entire charge of squirrel-shot through Mr. William's legs. He then closed and barred the door, and, reloading his gun, aimed at the two ladies from the window. Convinced by this time that Mr. Powell was not in a sociable mood, Mrs. and Miss Williams decided upon postponing their visit until a future day, and accordingly retired, dragging after them Mr. Williams, both of whose legs the physicians fear will have to be amputated. Mr. Powell urges that he was disabled by rheumatism, and felt himself really unable to meet his visitors without the duck-gun. He much regrets, however, that he has so seriously injured his reverend brother's legs.

SLAVERY IN BRAZIL.

WE take the following account of slavery in Brazil from the *Rio News* of January 24:—

"One of the most humiliating pieces of information which has yet come under our notice was that contained in the *Jornal do Commercio* of the 21st inst. regarding the actual existence of slaves in the so-called free province of Ceara at this day. On the 24th of March, 1884, there was a formal and enthusiastic celebration in that province of the final liberation of every slave within its bounds, and solemn announcements to that effect were not only telegraphed to other parts of the Empire, but were cabled to Europe. Here in this city the enthusiasm was intense, as also in all the principal cities of the country, and Ceara was everywhere greeted as the first free province of the empire. And more than this, official documents were filed out and sent in to the Government to that effect, for which reason no quotas from the emancipation fund have since been apportioned to that province. To the infinite shame of that province, and to the bitter humiliation of every honourable patriot, it now appears that a gross deception has been practised, and that Ceara is not entitled to the honours awarded. According to the *Jornal* the municipality of Milagres then possessed 300 slaves which were not redeemed, and of which 298 are in slavery down to this very day. It is impossible that a municipality possessing so many slaves could have escaped the attention of the emancipation societies engaged in the work of freeing the province, and their final announcements must therefore have been deliberate deceptions. We do not underrate the generous efforts made by them, nor their sacrifices in the cause of abolition, but none of these, in our opinion, could warrant the falsehood of which they now stand convicted. Ceara is not a free province; nor will she be until the last of these 298 slaves in Milagres is liberated. And even then, with this deception before us, we shall not be able to free ourselves from the fear that there may still be men there from whom the shackles of servitude have never been stricken. For nearly two years the province of Ceara has basked in the radiance of a great fame—that of freeing all her slaves. During all this time, hundreds of her citizens have known positively that this fame was undeserved, and yet not one of them has had the honesty

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 14.

THE fact that the directors of the Bank of Bombay have to-day reduced their official rate of discount on loans secured by Government Paper from 7 to 6 per cent. per annum, says more as to the existing position of trade than anything else could possibly show at the moment. When the advance from 6 to 7 per cent. was made on 3rd ult., it was generally considered premature, but it was thought at the same time that the market would work up to it as the season advanced. For some weeks, however, it has been distinctly manifest that trade requirements had been fully anticipated, and the open market, so far from approaching the level of the Bank, has been steadily receding from it. To some extent, therefore, the movement may be said to have been not altogether unexpected, at the same time it is so unusual to find the rate of discount reduced in the middle of April when the export season is approaching its busiest, that we may safely take it as an indication of an extremely quiet state of trade.

From London yesterday Reuter reported a decline of ⅛ in Consols, as also in Indian Securities, both sterling and rupee.

In the Mincing Lane produce markets no alteration is advised. Wheat in Liverpool shows an advance of 1d. per cental in No. 2 Soft White.

Piece-Goods in Manchester yesterday were reported firm in tone, but Reuter's quotations exhibited a decline of 1¼d. per piece in 45-inch and 54-inch Shirtings, and ¼d. per lb. in 40s. Mule Twist. It is not surprising, therefore, to find that a pause has taken place in the upward movement in Cotton in Liverpool. Prices there yesterday, as also in New York were unchanged both on the spot and to arrive; but the day's sales were only estimated at 12,000 bales, including 500 Surats, and the tone at the close was quiet—a considerable come down from the "strong" and "firm" we have been getting for a week or ten days past. The receipts at the U. S. ports, moreover, continue large, the following being the comparison to date with the three previous seasons:—

	1886.	1885.	1884.	1883.
Tuesday's Receipts	9.000	5,000	6,000	10,000
Four days' do.	32,000	13,000	15,000	33,000
Total since 1st Sept. ...	4,388,000	4,930,000	4,653,000	5,568,000

The market here to-day has not been quite so strong as yesterday, but a steady, if not a firm, feeling has nevertheless prevailed, and a moderate business has been done at, in most cases, unaltered prices. Ready Bhownuggur has been done at Rs. 180 for good, Rs. 186 for fully good, and Rs. 195 for fine, and a good inquiry prevails for best Broach, which does not, however, lead to much business, as the supplies up-country of this quality are beginning to get into very small compass, and sellers are chary about committing themselves to contracts. We quote the following as current prices to-day:—

	Good.	Fully Good.	Fine
Bengals ready	155	160	168
Broach, ready	199		203
Dholleras ready	180	186	195
Do. Delivery	180-1	186-7	195-6

WHEAT is still quiet with little doing. There is perhaps a shade more inquiry at the lowest prices, but dealers being already largely under contract do not appear disposed to sell further except where tempted by an outside rate. We quote to-day railway terms:—

No. 1 Pessy	Rs. 3-15 per cwt.
No. 1 Club Delhi	„ 3-13-3 „
Red Do.	„ 3-8-9 „
Red Ahmedabad	„ 3-13-6 „

LINSEED continues in comparitively light supply, and prices are the turn dearer in consequence, Rs. 6-4½ per cwt. being now asked by sellers.

FREIGHTS continue quiet at previous rates. We hear of cotton having been booked for Liverpool to-day at 21s. 3d., of engagements for Genoa at 25s. payable at par, and of business having been done for Hull, June loading, at 21s. 3d. per ton. Current rates to-day are:—

	Wheat Ready	Cotton
Liverpool	17s. 6d.	21s. 3d. Forward.
London	„	17s. 6d. 22s. „
Open Charter	„	22s. 6d.
Havre	„	22s. 6d.
Dunkirk	„	21s. 3d.
Antwerp	„	2 s.
Marseilles	„	20s.
Trieste-Venice ...	„	27s. 6d. at 28s. 9d. to 2s.

EXCHANGE.—With Bar Silver in London quoted 1-16d. per oz lower at 46 7-16d., and the same absence of mercantile bills from the market which we had to record for some time past we opened to-day at a decline of 1-32d. per rupee both for bank and private paper. Ready 3 months' credits have been easily saleable at 1s. 5 15-16d., the lowest figure yet touched, and sellers of bank paper for delivery during the monsoon do not quote better than 1s. 5 21-32d. for demand. Ready rates at the close are:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 5 23-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 5 ¾d.	„
Do. Three months' sight	1s. 5 27-32d.	„
Credits „	1s. 5 15-16d.	„
France „	1·20	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER is very steady. Fours ready are now quoted at Rs. 97 13-16, and for delivery at the end of the month at Rs. 97¾. Fours-and-a-half have advanced to Rs. 101½ buyers.

SHARES.—Spinning Mills are rather the turn steadier again to-day; but it does not amount to much in the matter of prices, Rs. 2½ and Rs. 5 in occasional instances. Press shares are dull. Treacher and Co., Ltd., are up to Rs. 1,170.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

14TH APRIL.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
„ China	...	Jones	..	.....
„ Dago.....	1239	Bisset	B	Finlay, Muir & Co.
„ Ravenna ...	..	Daniel	..	.....
„ Roxborough ..	..	.....	..	.....
„ Kt. of St. John	...	Sheill	...	.....
„ P.Llewellyn	1120	Emerson.....	N	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Rosario	1221	J. Dryden	..	Finlay, Muir & Co.
„ Sheikh	1233	Barr	C	W & A Graham.
„ Wingate	1356	Thompson.....	Ibis	McCulloch &Co.
„ Cy. of Khios	2121	McPherson	P	Sir Charles Forbes & Co.
„ Maulkins Tower	1803	Tiddy	K	Scrts, Craig & Co.
„ Clan Sinclair	...	Darley	..	Killick, Nixon & Co.
„ East Anglia.	..	.....	..	.....
„ Inchgarvie..	1728	Sanders	D	J. Mackintosh & Co.

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
14	Liscard (s)	Byrne	Kurrachee.
	Chindwara (s)	Jacob	Coast and Calcutta.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Adria for Mauritius.
„ Ardencluthe, for Bremerhaven.
„ Euphrates, for Coast and Kurrachee.

DAILY IMPORTS.—APRIL 14.

FROM LONDON.

Pekin s—1 case woollen merino gawbercha and 1 case cutlery, C Macdonald; 1 case cloth, G Jooguldas.
Lawada, s—200 gross thr-ad, United, Merchants' Co.
Ancona s—7 cases chemicals, E Latham and Co.
Kangra s—1 cases paper, A H Allibhoy; 25 cases matches, K A Hoosein.
Mirzapore s—78 cases medicines and oilmanstores, G Jeewanjee and Co; 250 barrels cement, N Bodabhoy.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Australia s—1 case church ornaments, L C Pinto; 1 case gold thread, C Yousufally.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 10.

St Paul, Major, Bl, 4th Btn Rifle Bde, on leave, from Chakrata.

APRIL 13.

Banstrala, Surgn, Bl, 32nd Pioneers, on leave, from Mian Mir.
Fiddes, Surgn Major-Bl M S, on leave, from Entehgurh.
Foord, Br-Genl, Mds Staff, on leave, from Bellary.
Milwards, Surgeon, El M S, from Umballa.

APRIL 14.

Addington, Lt, Bo 2nd Gloster Regt, on leave, from Satara.
Whittingdale, Capt, Bl Army Pay Dept, on leave, from Mian Mir.
Swiney, Lt, Bl S C, on leave, from Abbottabad.
Fox, Surgeon, Bo M S, on duty, from Poona.
Gott, Lt, Bo 3rd Cavy, on leave, from Neemuch.
Bird, Capt, Bl, 2 War Regt, on leave, from Saugor.
O'Connell, Capt, Bo 2nd Gloster Regt, on leave, from Purandhur.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 13.

Andrew, Lt, Bl 2nd Ry Wor Regt, on duty, to Jabalpur.
Finch, Lt, Bo 2nd N Staff Regt, on duty, to Mhow.
Rose, Lt, Bo 2nd N Staff Regt, on duty, to Mhow.

APRIL 14.

Lane, Surgeon, Mds M S, on duty, to Secunderabad.
Lawrence, Lt, Bl R E, on duty, to Lucknow.
Rimington, Lt, Bl R E, on duty, to Lahore.
Jacob, Col, Bo 19th Infy, on leave, to Deesa.
Davidson, Lt, Mds 2nd Btl R Scots Fusiliers, on private affairs, to England.
Jones, Lt, Mds 3rd Cavalry, on private affairs, to England.
Beville, Lt, Mds, 1st Punjab Infy, on duty, to Dera Ismael Khan.
Curtis, Major, Bo 2nd Gloster Regt, on leave, to England.
Waller, Col, Bl 19th P I, on duty, to Ferozepur.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

By Lieut.-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Comdt., B. V. R. C.

Bombay, 15th April, 1886.

There will be a meeting of the sub-committee for clothing this day, Thursday, the 15th inst., at 5-30 p.m., at Quarter-master Soundy's.

By order,
H. HODGKINSON, Capt.,
Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A. M. TO 6 P. M.
Extracts teeth under Nitrous Oxide Gas.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

REMENYI CONCERTS.
To Messrs. SOUNDY & CO., Ld., Bombay.

GENTLEMEN,—Allow me to thank you for the pleasure I have received while using your SCHIEDMAYER'S GRAND PIANO at our Concerts, in this city. It is certainly the best Piano, to my knowledge, in India, and I could wish for no better.

For quality of tone, brilliancy, singing quality, power and even action, it is equal to the Great American Pianofortes.

I shall look forward to again playing upon one of your excellent Pianos.

Yours, &c.,
ISIDORE LUCKSTONE.

Bombay, March 18, 1886.

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SPECTACLES.
AS my stay in Bombay is limited those wishing to consult me should do so at once.
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OCULIST-OPTICIAN TO THE VICEROY.
28, MEDOWS STREET,
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AFTER THE CONQUEST,
VIEWED IN ITS POLITICAL, SOCIAL, AND COMMERCIAL ASPECTS,
FROM
MANDALAY.
BY
GRATTAN GEARY,
FELLOW OF THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY, AUTHOR OF "THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY," AND EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

"Having written this brief volume on 'Burma, After the Conquest,' the idea occurs to me that the chief excuse for the book is to be found in the circumstance that it fulfils, by accident, or fate, though not of set purpose, the office which the Provost Marshal's camera accomplished in placing on record the effect of the bullets on the dacoits executed at Mandalay. It brings into a focus the hopes and fears, the actions and the passions, in play during the interregnum in Burma, between the deposition of King Theebaw and the advent of Lord Dufferin, to pronounce the decree fixing the future of the country."—*Author's Preface.*

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PRACTICAL BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS AND GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS.
HAVE received from the Crown Derby Co. a Splendid Assortment of real Porcelainware, consisting of Dinner, Dessert, and Breakfast Sets, Vases, &c., &c.
THE GOODS ARE NOW ON VIEW At 15, Marine-street.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

DEMPSTER—April 8, at Kohat, the wife of Captain Cathcart Dempster, 4th Sikhs, of a son.
LAWRENCE—April 9, at Simla, the wife of W R Lawrence, B C S, of a son.
PICKANCE—April 9, at Coimbatore, the wife of Lieut-Colonel Pickance, M S C, of a daughter.
YUSOOF—April 7, at Calcutta, No 8, European Asylum Lane, the wife of Hon'ble Moulvee Mahomed Yusoof Khan Bahadoor, of a son.

DEATHS.

DAWSON—April 9, at Barrackpore, Frederick Angelo Dawson, Assistant Inspector-General of Railway Police, aged 42 years.
JONES—April 9, at Calcutta, Harriett Sophia Jones, widow of the late Francis Weston Jones, of Serampur, aged 53 years, 1 month and 19 days.
KEENE—April 8, at Saidpur, of croup, Douglas James, the second son of C J Keene, aged 21 months.
LEWIN—April 11, at New Town, Madras, Milly, the dearly beloved child of Mr Fred Lewin, deeply regretted.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, APRIL 15, 1886.

THE announcement that the first battalion of Egyptian troops have arrived at Suakim to take the place of the Indian garrison, conveys an assurance that no time will be lost in carrying out the policy of retirement from Egypt so far as the occupation of the Red Sea coast is concerned. On the Nile an important step in the same direction has been taken in the withdrawal of the British outpost to Assouan, leaving the Egyptians to garrison Wady Halfa on the extreme southern limit of Lower Egypt. It is a significant proof of the growth of sounder ideas in England in regard to Egypt that amongst Conservatives and Liberals alike both of these episodes in our later Egyptian policy will escape criticism. Not that the decision to abandon Suakim to the care of its natural defenders has been arrived at without great searchings of heart. If Egypt is to hold the place after all, it is only after a long and unsuccessful course of attempts to make other arrangements for its occupation. Mr. Gladstone's Government endeavoured soon after Tel-el-Kebir to devise terms upon which the Sultan might be invited to provide a garrison of Turkish troops for Suakim. In the time of uncertain counsels which succeeded the fall of Khartoum and the inconclusive campaign under Sir Gerald Graham last year, a project for the occupation of the place by Italian troops is known to have been under consideration and is believed to have been under negotiation. It was felt that it would be a cruelty to British troops to assign to them the permanent charge of so uninviting a post, and there were equally strong reasons against assigning the task to Indian troops. The marvel is that it has taken the English Government and the English public so long to resolve that the right custodians of the Red Sea port are not Turks, nor Italians, nor British, nor native Indian troops, but the Egyptians themselves. It is by a process of exhaustion that the right solution for this part of the problem has been found, and tardily and reluctantly though it has been arrived at, it is the right solution and it must be welcomed. People may not be quite sure that it is the best thing to do, but it comes before them with the very urgent recommendation of being the only possible course, and it is being entered upon with no audible misgivings. In India the arrangement concluded between Sir Henry Wolff and Ahmed Mukhtar Pasha escaped criticism even where it was not welcomed. It would have been a long time before people in this country would have persuaded themselves that the occupation of an uninviting and pestilential town on the Red Sea was a service which could fairly be assigned in permanence to Indian soldiers. It has been borne thus far with exemplary patience, yet not without indications that the exile and its discomforts have told severely upon the garrison. The native army, while eager enough for active service as far westward as the necessities of the Empire may call them, will learn with satisfaction that for some time to come they will not be liable to garrison duty on the other side of the Straits of Babel Mand-Eb.

English policy in Egypt and English opinion concerning Egypt have of late undergone a noteworthy development. It seems as though we might venture soon upon a material contraction of our responsibility in regard to that country and of our intervention in its affairs without raising serious protests at home. The withdrawal of the British outpost to Assouan and the restoration of Suakim to Egyptian guardianship have not provoked the taunt that we are scuttling out of the country, and the only people who seem alarmed are the English correspondents at Cairo, who prophesy that new Tel-el-Kebirs and Abu Kleas will be forced upon us before the year is out. The recent debate in the House of Commons on the vote for Sir Henry Wolff's mission illustrated in a remarkable way the coolness that has now come over political opinion at home in relation to Egyptian affairs. There are as yet no clear signs of a prevalent inclination to quit the country at once; but when Lord Charles Beresford, one of the most promising of the *preux chevaliers* of the Conservative party, can boldly state reasons for wishing that we were out of Egypt altogether, we must be prepared for hearing the policy of scuttle, as it is called when advocated from another direction, proclaimed under another name from more prominent benches. Lord Charles Beresford is clearly in advance of the hour, but perhaps not much, if Mr. Gladstone included his candid confessions upon this point amongst the many things in his speech which ought to be taken to heart. For the moment both parties find pleasure in proclaiming the necessity of observing the principle of continuity in all that is done in Egypt. But this is a principle which even a punctilious Government might justify itself in applying discriminatingly and very much according to circumstances. Continuity in the process of military retirement, as for instance, from Dongola to Wady Halfa, and from Wady Halfa to Assouan, would soon leave Lord Charles Beresford no occasion for urging the evacuation of Egypt by our troops. The recent discovery of the military virtues of the Egyptian soldiery which Colonel Duncan has helped Mr. Gladstone to make may accelerate the process. The native battalions which are being sent to Suakim will doubtless have opportunities of proving whether the compliment is deserved. Whatever the issue of the experiment may be, we can see in it an astounding instance of the violence with which English opinion and English policy in Egypt have oscillated. The Egyptian army which Mr. Gladstone now extols, and upon which his own Government as well as their predecessors rely for the safeguarding of the Khedive's frontier, was little more than a year ago threatened by Lord Northbrook with conversion into a sort of *garde champetre*. A little more of this sort of continuity and anything might be possible in Egypt, from our assumption of absolute control over the country to its abandonment to its own resources.

The truth is, that we seem to have reached a stage in our relations with Egypt at which the public interest in the country falls under the influences of that "flabbiness" which the Duke of Argyll lately said had come over the moral and intellectual life of England. Seven years have passed since the period of special intervention began, and it is not wonderful if the interest which the action of successive admiuistrations has evoked has at length perceptib y diminished in vitality. It is not only that other claims have competed with those which Egypt makes upon the attention of English politicians. These others have been large and urgent, but they would not have displaced the claims of Egypt had our intervention in that country led at the end of seven years to any visible results. Mr. Gladstone hopes that the discipline of the Egyptian prisons is more humane, though Mr. Raymond West's record of the number of untried prisoners immured in them is a serious set-off against any improvement that may have been effected in that respect. The insuperable obstacles which stood in the way of Mr. West's mission were too characteristic of the state of the body politic in Egypt to warrant the belief that any large and enduring amelioration has yet resulted from our intervention. But it was not for the sake of the Egyptians primarily that we intervened in Egypt. We went there for the conservation of certain Imperial interests, and in the seventh year of the period of intervention people are asking for the visible tokens of our success in that respect. It is disappointing to be told by Lord Charles Beresford—who is not by any means likely to under-estimate the value of the military services to which he made gallant and conspicuous contributions—that the safety of the Suez Canal, which is the ultimate though often obscured object of all that we have ever done in Egypt, cannot be absolutely secured even with two army corps. Let this notion only prevail sufficiently in England to influence the policy of Ministers, and we shall see a cynical indifference to many of the beneficent purposes which we have set before ourselves in Egypt. We might for instance ask ourselves if the ideals to which we have endeavoured to make the administration of Egypt conform are not just a little too high to be realized in any Oriental country of which we are not in full control. So long as we are represented in the administration of the country, and so long as we maintain an army there, our responsibility is involved. But we are under no absolute obligation in the matter. The obligation to ensure the better government is purely relative, and political circumstances might any day—as some day they probably will—bring it to an end. Events are moving fast in that part of the world, and even now we might go much nearer to a withdrawal than we yet are without provoking serious protest, even from the people who urged upon us not long since to send an army corps to the Equator to avenge Gordon's death.

MR. JUSTICE HAWKINS recently spoke with characteristic energy about a practice which has been almost as often condemned in India as in England. We are, in fact, as much accustomed in Bombay to the practice of barristers accepting more briefs than they are able to hold as they are in England, and if the judges here were as unable to look at the root of the matter as Mr. Justice Hawkins seems to have been, we should doubtless now and again hear it denounced from the local Bench as it appears to have been denounced in his Court. But if Indian judges are content to leave suitors to deal with an evil which suitors themselves could bring to an end in a month if they chose to do so, they take on the whole a more practical view of the matter than that to which Mr. Justice Hawkins gave expression. It is easy enough for an eminent judge to denounce as a "scandalous neglect of the court" the absence of a barrister briefed for a particular case; and it is not difficult to agree with the denunciation. But this covers only half the case. The more practical way of dealing with the matter is to leave it with the suitors themselves to say if the uncertain chance of having a leader to conduct their case is worth the heavy fee that they pay him. Apparently they think it is, and the remonstrance, if a remonstrance is necessary at all, is just as applicable to those who pay the fee as to those who take it. It can scarcely be supposed that suitors are not alive to the risks that they run, when in aiming at having men of the first rank to conduct their cases they make it possible, as in this instance, that they will have either no one at all, or a counsel who has hurriedly gone over his brief at something later than the eleventh hour. The solicitors, who are charged with many enormities of which they are innocent, are much less to blame than is often supposed. It is by no means true that the practice in question is the result of their habit of piling up briefs in the hands of the fortunate few who have made names for themselves at the bar. They know as well as anybody how much is to be said against the practice, especially in India, where "devilling" is not such an institution as it is at home. But if their clients show no anxiety for a remedy, it is not for them to seek for one. Perhaps the time will come when the public will see that great names alone will not win cases, and that an advocate of moderate reputation who has time to do justice to his brief will serve them better for his modest fee than an overworked leader who, with all his skill and with all his desire to do his duty by his clients, is obliged by stress of business to give them less of his time and less of his thought than the more leisured practitioner of lesser fame. In India as in London there would be small occasion for echoing Mr. Justice Hawkins' censures if people who resort to litigation would remember that there is a junior bar whose services will in most cases be the more valuable precisely because of the lack of fame which leads to their being passed over. The rule of the profession is that to him that hath much work more shall be given. But the public may with advantage ask themselves if it is always worked to their advantage.

SOME FEATURES OF THE BUDGET.

(BY AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS are sometimes more remarkable for the small amount of information that can be extracted from them, than for the knowledge that they impart. But Sir Auckland Colvin's recent production differs from former budgets in that it really tells us a good deal, and the natural result follows, that what we know excites our desire to know more. The general public has hitherto been obliged to content itself with the complete accounts of the last year but one, the revised estimates for the year just closing, and the budget estimates for the year just commencing, from which it is obvious that little information of any value to the general public can be gained. But departing from the usual custom, Sir Auckland has this year given us a comparative statement of the accounts for the past ten years which well repays perusal. The items which first attract attention are those which exist for revenue purposes only, and for convenience sake I will refer to them singly.

LAND REVENUE.

With the exception of the oscillation in receipts caused by the famine of 1876-77, there is extraordinarily little change in the income under this head during the ten years under review. In 1875-76 the figures stood at £21,540,480, and in 1884-85 at £21,832,211. The estimates for the past year and the one just commencing show a considerable improvement, which may or may not be realised, but when it is considered that during the last ten years an enormous export trade in wheat has sprung into existence, that the agricultural community at any rate in the wheat-growing district has made perceptible advances towards prosperity, and that an enormous staff of highly-trained officials is maintained for no other purpose than to foster and collect this revenue, it is justifiable to doubt whether our land system in India is the best that can be devised. Still more may this be doubted when we turn to the figures showing the cost of collecting this revenue. From £2,951,355 in 1875-76 this item has steadily increased, in spite of some fluctuations, to £3,63,387 in 1884-85, while the estimate for the present year brings it well over three-and-a-half millions. It is sometimes said that the North-West Provinces are greatly over-officered with a number officials on high pay in subordinate positions, and these figures appear to bear out the report. When it is considered how serious a charge are the pensions and absentee allowances of civil officers which are not shown under this head, it will be conceded that this will rank as curiosity No. 1 for the investigation of the Finance Committee.

OPIUM.

This, again, is a source of revenue that shows no improvement in the ten years under comparison: indeed it appears if anything to be falling off: for the receipts of 1884-85 are the lowest of any year in the record; while the revised estimates for last year are exceeded by the receipts of every year but two since 1874-75. In the cost of collection not only is a tendency to increase apparent, but the whole cost actually amounts to about 25 per cent. of the receipts, without counting the proportion of absentee allowances and pensions with which it should justly be debited. Instead, therefore, of opium bringing in a round sum of nine millions to the exchequer as is generally assumed, the net profit is only about six millions with a tendency to decrease. It is worth considering if some less cumbrous system might not be devised for extracting six millions from opium.

STAMPS.

This item shows a regular and satisfactory increase of £600,000 in ten years; but it is difficult for those not behind the scenes to find a reason for the cost of collection having increased in the same proportion. Surely this is an item of revenue that should increase yearly with population and trade, and not through increase of establishment.

ASSESSED TAXES.

This is a very curious item. In 1875-76 these taxes yielded £14,642 at a cost of £10. In the following year they yielded somewhat less at a cost of £919. The imposition of the license-tax brought in a total of £900,920 in 1878-79, since which date the yield has steadily fallen to £511,828 in 1884-85.

FOREST REVENUE.

This is a satisfactory item in so far as it shows a steady increase of revenue, from £697,543 in 1875-76 to over a million in the year just closed. But, considering the large area of land kept out of cultivation by the department, it is not satisfactory to find that the cost of establishments advances *pari passu* with the receipts, and nearly swallows up the whole of them. The forests are a legitimate source of income, but if their sole financial results are to provide for a large staff of officers (in addition to the usual result of raising the price of fuel in every district where forest conservancy exists) we might as well dispense with the department altogether. When the due proportion of payments for pensions and absentee allowances is added to the cost of effective establishments, the net receipts of the department must be reduced to microscopical proportions.

REGISTRATION.

This is a small item, but as in the case of stamps there appears no good reason for the increasing cost of collection which amounts to some fifty per cent. in ten years. In order to enable your readers to judge for themselves, I give the figures relating to the abovementioned heads in a form *not* given in the official statement:—

	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	Revised Estimate, 1885-86.	Budget Estimate, 1886-87.
Post Office.												
Receipts	765,751	797,405	850,481	911,846	1,004,372	1,018,653	948,807	977,797	1,018,748	1,047,180	1,103,800	1,157,100
Expenditure	910,765	932,629	970,004	1,052,881	1,171,389	1,197,056	1,107,207	1,217,287	1,258,814	1,270,454	1,298,200	1,354,000
Telegraph.												
Receipts	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Expenditure	22,399,400	22,760,300	9,227,600	9,399,401	10,319,102	10,480,051	9,482,444	9,484,858	9,537,138	9,670,582	617,100	675,900
Opium Revenue.	3,885,800	3,888,800	2,950,500	1,098,929	2,067,824	2,029,775	2,067,554	621,267	691,862	788,485	881,200	779,000
Receipts	8,914,700	9,227,600	8,110,800	3,110,940	3,163,789	3,250,561	3,261,373	3,379,081	3,379,081	3,675,975	1,538,600	1,631,800
Expenditure	3,110,800	2,950,500	2,661,588	124,901	121,882	119,809	117,403	135,697	115,400	141,485	2,906,000	2,952,900
Stamps Revenue.												
Receipts	3,055,800	3,694,400	3,182,732	2,983,493	3,110,940	3,163,789	3,261,373	3,379,081	3,513,301	3,606,022	3,675,975	4,269,000
Expenditure	147,800	153,300	107,005	124,901	121,882	119,809	117,403	135,697	115,400	141,485	2,906,000	2,952,900
Assessed Taxes.												
Receipts	515,000	1,458,100	101,682	900,920	785,818	558,720	536,829	517,811	526,087	511,828	1,538,600	1,631,800
Expenditure	12,700	58,700	992	29,966	27,617	21,297	18,074	12,853	13,214	12,936	2,906,000	2,952,900
Forest Revenue.												
Receipts	1,052,300	1,153,300	680,772	605,760	676,536	700,645	874,896	938,855	1,052,900	986,994	583,600	583,600
Expenditure	699,400	743,800	441,070	435,748	466,083	466,800	558,736	568,539	650,716	679,379	3,100,200	3,100,200
Registration.												
Receipts	304,300	309,800	234,180	286,361	289,396	281,280	294,714	295,829	295,835	286,784	492,000	492,000
Expenditure	185,500	191,200	149,676	160,800	165,206	179,351	179,401	184,501	197,091	178,465	4,269,000	4,269,000
Civil Works Receipts and Roads.												
Receipts	575,088	599,301	810,522	1,019,601	1,217,601	1,028,820	1,479,459	1,538,898	1,612,870	1,675,975	1,631,800	1,631,800
Expenditure	1,722,106	1,808,496	1,780,641	1,781,051	1,910,385	2,098,560	2,098,560	2,246,565	2,198,772	2,246,966	2,352,900	2,352,900
Land Revenue.												
Receipts	21,540,480	19,891,491	19,891,145	22,325,868	21,161,150	21,112,995	21,948,022	21,876,047	21,832,211	21,832,211	22,399,400	22,760,300
Expenditure	2,951,355	2,899,071	2,948,577	2,960,391	2,987,310	2,963,817	3,008,904	3,042,596	3,393,206	3,368,397	3,885,800	3,885,800
Opium Revenue.												
Receipts	8,471,425	9,122,460	9,182,732	9,399,401	10,319,102	10,480,051	9,982,444	9,499,994	9,656,501	8,816,469	8,914,700	9,227,600
Expenditure	2,218,648	2,641,647	2,661,588	2,067,824	2,067,824	2,029,775	2,067,554	2,293,180	1,954,958	2,906,940	3,110,800	2,950,500
Stamps Revenue.												
Receipts	2,835,988	2,988,828	2,988,493	3,110,940	3,163,789	3,250,561	3,261,373	3,379,081	3,513,301	3,606,022	3,675,975	4,269,000
Expenditure	110,909	100,946	107,005	124,901	121,882	119,809	117,403	135,697	115,400	141,485	2,906,000	2,952,900
Assessed Taxes.												
Receipts	14,642	14,635	101,682	900,920	785,818	558,720	536,829	517,811	526,087	511,828	1,538,600	1,631,800
Expenditure	10	919	992	29,966	27,617	21,297	18,074	12,853	13,214	12,936	2,906,000	2,952,900
Forest Revenue.												
Receipts	697,543	616,488	680,772	605,760	676,536	700,645	874,896	938,855	1,052,900	986,994	583,600	583,600
Expenditure	420,061	458,489	441,070	435,748	466,083	466,800	558,736	568,539	650,716	679,379	3,100,200	3,100,200
Registration.												
Receipts	187,651	199,258	234,180	286,361	289,396	281,280	294,714	295,829	295,835	286,784	492,000	492,000
Expenditure	136,449	141,458	149,676	160,800	165,206	179,351	179,401	184,501	197,091	178,465

TELEGRAMS.

ENGAGEMENT WITH DACOITS IN BURMA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, APRIL 13.

Colonel Dicken, commanding the Yemethen and Hlinedet forces, wires from Hlinedet on the 7th April that on the 5th with one officer and seventy-three rifles, Somersetshire Regiment, two officers and seventy rifles, 3rd Madras Infantry, one officer and fifteen men, Mounted Infantry, two officers and forty rifles, 11th Bombay Infantry, and sixteen sabres, 2nd Madras, he attacked the rebels at Nandawgone village, six miles north of Hlinedet, driving them to Yaywoon, eight miles further north, where a stubborn resistance was made by some 600 men. When the position was rushed the rebels fled northwards.

Lieutenant Peacock, Somersetshire Regiment, was wounded slightly, the direction and force of the bullet being fortunately interfered with by a note-book and the sight-protector in the left-breast pocket.

The enemy's loss was 12 killed and many wounded.

The rebels, north of Hlinedet, are said to have dispersed for the present, and the Myinzine Menthas to be at Yaynyan, 43 miles distant.

The civil officer reports that the ex-Laywoon burnt Shoaynounghoo village on Colonel Dicken's line of communication with Yemethen. Colonel Dicken proposes marching to Shoaynounghoo on the 8th, thence to Naukway, and thinks Hlinedet should be reinforced.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE IRISH QUESTION.

LONDON, APRIL 14.

The debate on Mr. Gladstone's Bill for administrative and legislative independence of Ireland was resumed in the House of Commons last night. Mr. Goschen, who took part in the debate, said he was strongly opposed to the principle and the details of the Bill, and urged upon his hearers the danger that would ensue by yielding to the pressure of the Parnellite party.

Mr. Gladstone said that the provisions of the Bill which related to the Customs and Excise and to the exclusion of Irish members from the Imperial Parliament were not of vital importance.

The House eventually read the Bill a first time without a division.

ANOTHER RESIGNATION.

The Earl of Cork, K. P., Master of the Horse, has resigned.

SUICIDE OF THE EARL OF SHAFTESBURY.

Considerable sensation has been caused in London by the suicide of the Earl of Shaftesbury in a cab in Regent Street yesterday.

NEW APPOINTMENT.

Lord Elgin has been appointed Chief Commissioner of Works in place of the Earl of Morley, who resigned the appointment.

THE SUAKIM GARRISON.

SUAKIM, APRIL 13.

The first of the Egyptian Battalions intended to relieve the Native Indian Garrison arrived here to-day.

THE INCOMING MAIL.

ADEN, APRIL 14.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Gwalior, with the outward English mails of the 2nd inst., left here for Bombay at 3 p.m. yesterday; and the s.s. Brindisi, for Colombo and Calcutta, at 4 a. m. this morning.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, APRIL 13.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Australia arrived here from Bombay this morning.

PORT SAID, APRIL 13.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Manora, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, left here this morning.

COLOMBO, APRIL 13.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Co.'s s. s. Thisbe, left here for Bombay this evening.

ZANZIBAR, APRIL 14.

His Highness the Sultan of Zanzibar's s. s. Merka left here for Bombay direct yesterday.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 13.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats steady.

The London Cotton market has been steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	4
The Manchester market has been firm.	
7 lbs. Shirtings	5d.
8¼ lbs. "	6s. 1¼d.
40s. Mule Twist	8¼d.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	72½
4½ " "	76
3 " Consols for account	100½
3½ " Sterling Loan	101½
4½ " French Rentes	109½
Bar Silver	46 7-16

Arrival—Auretta.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(APRIL 14.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey interrupted. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey interrupted. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Irkut, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Mauritius mail closes, Aden noon, Sunday, April 18.

Turkish route interrupted between Bushire and Fao.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, April 13.

10 p.m.	77·9

WEDNESDAY, April 14.

6 a.m.	76·3
10 a.m.	85·1
2 p.m.	87·1
6 p.m.	85·7

YESTERDAY, at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court, before Mr. Justice Scott and a common jury, a native goldsmith was charged with having in his possession three pairs of dies for the purpose of counterfeiting a certain Turkish coin known as *ghazis*, worth about Rs. 2-8. It appears that, in consequence of certain counterfeit coins of that description being imported recently into Constantinople, some correspondence had passed in the matter between the British Foreign Office and the Ottoman officials. The prisoner kept a shop in Vithalwady, a well-frequented street, in which several man were employed daily. On the 1st December last, acting upon information received, the police suddenly pounced upon the prisoner and his workmen, and took possession of a large number of pieces of white and yellow metal, dies, stamps, gold, &c. Nothing was found, however, to establish the charge preferred against the prisoner. His defence was that the dies and other things found in the shop were used for the purpose of making *ghazis*, which were commonly worn as ornaments by Jewish women and others coming from Bagdad. The jury returned a unanimous verdict of not guilty; and the prisoner was discharged.

THE business on the calendar of the Second Criminal Sessions was finished yesterday. Mr. Macpherson (for the Advocate General) applied to Mr. Justice Scott, the presiding judge, to fix a day for the trial of Mungul Tekchund, a soldier of the 4th Bombay Rifles, who was charged with the murder of a comrade at Perim. An order was made by the Appellate Side of the High Court, owing to an informality, that the prisoner, who was once tried before the Resident of Aden, and the sentence of death passed upon whom came up for confirmation, should be tried before this Court. Most of the witnesses had to come down from Mbow. It was arranged to hold the trial on Saturday, the 1st May next; and to that day the Sessions were adjourned.

THE Bank of Bombay yesterday reduced its minimum rate of interest to 6 per cent.

WE are sorry to hear that His Excellency the Nawab Salar Jung has for some days past been suffering from remittent fever.

CAPTAIN CLERK, says the *Deccan Times*, goes on the 22nd on leave for six months. He applied for a year's furlough, but as His Highness desires that he may be present when the Viceroy visits Hyderabad in November, he has been requested to return in October

THE Earl of Shaftesbury, who is reported to have committed suicide, was 55 years of age, having been born in 1831. He married in 1857 the only daughter of the Marquis of Donegal, by whom he has had several children. It was only recently that he succeeded to the title, on the death of his father.

IT appears that the Rev. Mr. Ffennell, Chaplain of Satara, died from lung disease. He had been advised to go home, and had arranged to leave Mahableshwar on the day of his death.

A TELEGRAM from Colombo says that the Hon. Lionel Tennyson arrived there in the Chusan on the 11th inst. There was no improvement in his condition. The doctors reported that he was in the same condition as when he left Calcutta.

THE *Madras Mail* writes:—"Prompted by the kindly feeling for others which is characteristic of her, and especially by sympathy for a wife on the eve of her confinement, Mrs. Grant Duff paid a visit, in her private capacity, to the ex-Queens of Burmah, a few days before her departure from Madras. She was received with much natural grace and dignity by the elder Queen, who wore with the national costume one magnificent diamond in her very artistically braided hair."

THE difference in the position of women in Burma and India was exemplified on King Theebaw's arrival at, and departure from, Madras, for on both occasions he conceded the seat of honour in the carriage assigned to him to the sister Queens, and was content to sit with his back to the horses opposite to them.

MR. W. D. CRUICKSHANK has been appointed to act as Secretary and Treasurer of the Bank of Bengal during Mr. Hardie's absence on leave, such "leave" being spent, of course, in hard work on the Finance Committee. Mr. Westland will take Mr. Cruickshank's place as Deputy-Secretary of the Bank.

MR. F. B. PEACOCK, Chief Secretary to the Bengal Government, shortly proceeds on three months' leave, Mr. W. D. Blyth, Under-Secretary, acting for him. The three principal Secretaries in Bengal will thus be absent from head-quarters, Mr. Ware Edgar having gone on furlough, and Mr. A. P. MacDonnell being at Simla, officiating for Mr. Mackenzie as Secretary of the Home Department.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal left Calcutta for Darjeeling yesterday afternoon. His Honour will return to the plains in July, for his usual two months' tour during the rains.

SIR FREDERICK ROBERTS has completed his inspection of the North-West frontier. He left Quetta on Sunday morning *en route* for Karachi, Sir Robert Sandeman driving him as far as Dashti. On Thursday he inspected the fort, arsenal, transport lines, bazaar, and the cantonment water-supply; on Friday the different barracks and offices; and on Saturday there was a parade at which all the troops in garrison were present. In the evening he attended a performance at the theatre. Sir Frederick has had splendid weather during his stay here. General Haucock, Mr. Molesworth, and Mr. O'Callaghan, who form the Khojack Committee, have returned to Quetta.

THE Shiranis—the tribe inhabiting the hills on the Dera Ismail Khan border (notably the Takht-i-Suleiman)—are again under blockade, which has been in force since the 24th inst. A strange and fatal accident is reported to have occurred while the troops required to strengthen the outposts on the frontier, consequent on this blockade, were marching on the night of the 30th from Dera Ismail Khan to Drabund. While crossing an inundated tract a sepoy of the 1st Punjab Infantry suddenly disappeared, having stepped into a well concealed from view by the water which had spread over the surface. It was some time before he could be got out, and when at length brought to the surface he was found to be drowned.

AN Ajmere correspondent of the Allahabad paper gives the following particulars regarding the case of rioting amuck at Nasirabad in Rajputana. It seems that a police constable named Khudabux, and his brother, Baija, having had some disappointment in connection with a woman, ran amuck in the bazaar on Saturday. The head constable, a policeman, and a cook, who attempted their capture, were killed, and eleven persons wounded, including a sub-inspector of police and a sowar. The two murderers were finally shot down by the cavalry, who were called out to assist in their capture.

NEWS comes from Lahore of a fatal *fracas* at Shahlimar, which occurred between some zemindars and Sirdar Bukhshish Singh's servants at the Sirdar's bagh. Three or four of the Sirdar's men, when on their way to the bagh, are said to have picked up a few plums lying on the ground. They were set upon by the zemindars. The servants started off for the Shahlimar Bagh with the zemindars after them. The latter followed them into the bagh and on to a Baradari there. A scuffle ensued, and one of the zemindars fell over on to the ground below, and was subsequently picked up dead.

A CORRESPONDENT with the Afghan Boundary Commission sends to an up-country paper a story which indicates that M. Lessar, the well-known Russian traveller and diplomat, has withal a sly sense of humour. It would appear that there was a dearth of light literature in the English camp; and upon this fact having been made known to M. Lessar, he kindly and considerately presented the Indian officers with a copy of—*The Innocents Abroad!*

THE value of gold imported into India during the first eleven months of the past financial year was Rs. 2,69,14,747, and of that exported Rs. 32,22,596, whilst the value of silver imported was Rs. 10,95,05,753, and of that exported Rs. 77,08,614. This leaves a balance of both metals in favour of imports of Rs. 12,54,89,490.

THE assay value of coins and bullion received in the Indian Mints for the first eleven months of the last financial year was Rs. 9,38,57,001, and of that coined and examined, Rs. 9 66,11,889. The value of that coined and examined at the Calcutta Mint was Rs. 3,42,96,271, and at the Bombay Mint, Rs. 6,23,15,618.

THE Director of Agriculture in Madras has been directed to ascertain and inform the Government whether, under the altered condition of affairs in Burma, it might not now be possible to procure some good Shan pony stallions from that country for the purpose of pony breeding in the Madras Presidency.

THE production of gold and silver in the United States in 1885 showed an increase in each over the preceding year of about 1,000,000 dols.

A REMARKABLE case of longevity is reported from the Caucasus, that of a shepherd who has just died at the age of 134, and was in full possession of his faculties to the last.

RUMOURS about the unsatisfactory relations between France and Germany are current in Berlin, in consequence of the French Ambassador there having again left for Paris.

DR. CARL PETERS stated at a recent meeting of the Berlin Society for German Colonisation that the territory now owned by the German East African Society measured about 30,000 German square miles.

THE inquiry into the Daira scandal by the Counseil Superieur at Cairo will shortly terminate. The affair is assuming a more serious aspect, but, a correspondent says, the strong influence of Nubar Pasha and the Palace will no doubt be brought to bear on the Council to hush matters up.

A CORRESPONDENT of a Calcutta paper having asked, for the settlement of an argument, if an eighteen hands horse had ever been heard of, the answer given was:—"The late Mr. Wilson, of the Circus, brought a horse up from Australia five or six years ago, over nineteen hands in height, fair measurement. The horse died in Calcutta after being here about three months."

THE Tibetans have again stopped trade on the Indian frontier. Some rumour, it appears, got afloat in that country that a force was preparing to advance into Tibet from Darjeeling, arising, probably, from Mr. Macaulay's whispered mission to Lhassa, and they took the alarm, closed the passes, and strengthened the guards on the frontier. An emissary has, however, been sent to Darjeeling to spy out what the Government of India is doing, and as he has gone back, and, it is presumed, has told them that it is innocent of any filibustering idea, it is hoped that the route will be made free again. But much harm has been done, as several of the traders who had purchased or exchanged goods to take back with them have returned the articles and gone away empty-handed, and it is now too late in the season for the resumption of trade.

MUCH consternation and more amusement have, it is said, been caused in Catholic circles by the issue of the circular letter, in which Bishop Bagshawe of Nottingham prohibits members of his flock from the sinful pleasures of belonging to the Primrose League. The *World* says that Bishop Bagshawe was formerly a priest of the Oratory in London, and was promoted to his bishopric by favour of Cardinal Manning. But ever since, he has been a thorn in the little flesh his Eminence possesses. The Cardinal is a teetotaller, and the Bishop has put in print his opinion that teetotalism is more than half a heresy. The Cardinal discourages bazaars held to raise money for pious objects, but the Bishop promotes them, and even countenances young ladies who waltz, not, as Byron said, "for a living," but to gain guineas for churches and schools—incidents which have given rise to such sobriquets as "naughty Nottingham" and "the dancing diocese."

A STATEMENT in the *Indian Engineer* that certain officers had been appointed to the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, is declared to be incorrect although, probably, no better appointments could be made. Unfortunately, the time for such appointments has not yet arrived. The works are stopped pending the formation of a company in London, and the appointment of the Agent and Chief Engineer will rest with the Directors. The *Englishman* understands that, just before the Conservative Ministry went out, the promoters of the Company had come to terms with the India Office, and that the Government of India was daily in expectation of a telegram stating that the Company would be formed. "But the advent to power of Lord Kimberley afforded an opportunity for the renewed interference of General Strachey, who is anxious to have the line made on the metre gauge, and the result was that the negotiations were thrown back to a point which they had long since successfully passed. The demand for the line, however, is such that neither General Strachey nor Lord Kimberley can long be permitted to block the way."

THE Paris correspondent of the *Times* describes the appearance of Liszt, which, he says, is a thing not to be forgotten:—

"He is clad in the black robe of the priest; his head has become more powerful and striking as he has advanced in age. He continues to wear his hair, as he has always done, in long locks, after the peculiar fashion of the peasants of Hungary, and the pure white tresses falling from a head so full of character complete a striking realization of the appearance of Dante as described by tradition. No words can give an idea of the effect produced on the exceptional audience at a soirée given in his honour by Munkacsy, the painter, by Liszt when, at the close of the programme, he sat down to the piano and, after a few sonorous touches, performed two musical pieces, to the great delight and amid the enthusiastic applause of his hearers. He played a fantasia composed by himself, and in his execution there was that unequalled charm and that penetrating purity which of old made his success universal. Age in his case seems to have respected all the freshness of feeling and all the power of harmony which generally vanish with years. When he had concluded, those who were present will never forget the outburst of enthusiasm with which the audience, men and ladies, rose to do honour once more to one who for long years held all Europe under the spell of his musical genius.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE military authorities at home seem at last to have settled the question of cartridges for the new Martini-Enfield rifle. The taper cartridge case has been discarded, and a modified bottle-nosed case adopted.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL H. F. HUTTON, 1st Battalion Royal Welsh Fusiliers, who has been with the battalion in Burma, is retiring from the service. Colonel Hutton's first commission bears date the first April 1859; he has therefore completed 27 years' service.

COLONEL R. GRIFFITH, Commandant, 27th Madras Infantry, having been appointed to the command of the Infantry Brigade at Bhamo, has proceeded to join.

THE 27th Bengal Infantry is definitely ordered to proceed to Burma at once. The regiment arrived at Moradabad from Morar on the 1st of November last, and have for some time been expecting the present orders.

THE Bengal reliefs for next cold weather are few in number. There are no moves among the Horse Artillery or British Cavalry; five batteries of Field Artillery go to England and four others come out; the Durham Light Infantry is the only regiment going home, its place at Allahabad being taken by the East Surrey Regiment from Ranikhet, while a regiment from England goes to the latter station.

THE monthly return of the Bombay Native Army as to the progress made in carrying out the annual course of musketry up to the end of February 1886 shows the 23rd Light Infantry at the head of the list with 420 marksmen out of 729 men exercised, average points 121·95, the E Company of this corps, commanded by Subadar Ganee Kanker, being the best shooting company in the Bombay Presidency with an average of 131·96; the 30th (3rd Beluch) Regiment, with 547 men exercised and 275 marksmen, being second with an average of 116·40. This regiment has the best shot in the Presidency in Havildar Meera Bux, with 193 points. The 27th (1st Beluch) Regiment is third on the list, with 645 men exercised and 296 marksmen, average 115·77; and the 26th Regiment is at the foot of the list with 591 men exercised, 68 marksmen, and an average of 89·95. In the Cavalry brauch, the 2nd Lancers, with 489 men exercised and 70 marksmen, is at the top with an average of 78·19; the 3rd Regiment being second with 422 men exercised, 125 marksmen, and an average of 76·44. The F Troop of this regiment is the best shooting troop in the Cavalry with an average of 84·10. The Sappers and Miners remain the worst shooting corps with an average of 57·10.

THE NAGPORE-BENGAL RAILWAY.

THE following letter has been received by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce in answer to their recent communication to the Government in reference to the Nagpore-Bengal Railway:—

To the Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Bombay.

Sir,—In reply to your letter, dated 24th March, I am directed to inform you that no communication has been received by this Government regarding the negotiations for the construction of the Nagpore-Bengal Railway since the date of this office No. 4 of 5th January to your address.

A copy of your letter under reply has been forwarded to the Government of India, with a request that this Government may be informed of the latest proceedings in regard to this work, as to the importance of which His Excellency in Council is in entire accord with the Chamber.—I have, &c.,

J. BONUS, Colonel, R.E.,
Acting Joint Secretary to Government.

THE PARSEE CRICKET TEAM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Before I leave Bombay I should like to say a few words about the Parsee Cricket Team to whom I have been coach for this last four weeks. I am pleased to say that they have improved considerably all round, but their great drawback is that they have no reliable wicket-keeper, a most important man; and one who has a deal to do with the success of a team. In batting they are stronger than in any other department of the game, for in Mr. Morenas they have a very promising young player, batting in good style and cutting and hitting well all round. Mr. A. C. Major, in my opinion, is also a good all-round man in the team, not only being a good medium pace bowler, but a good bat, playing the game correctly. The veteran B. B. Baria still keeps up his old form and bats in very good style. A word of praise must also be given to Messrs. Burjorji, Pestonji, Bezonji, Bhedwar, Harwer, Rumvala, &c., for their great improvement in batting. In Framji they have a most useful man, he being decidedly the best bowler in the team, a useful bat, and an excellent field. The team has several fast underhand bowlers, the best amongst them being Dr. D. H. Patell, a good all-round man, and S. Bhedwar.

The prospects of cricket in general amongst the Parsee community are very promising indeed, for they are very fond and keen on the game, and with good coaching would become good players in a short time.

Wishing the Parsee team every success in England.
—I am, &c.,

ROBERT HENDERSON,
Victoria Hotel, Esplanade, April 14.

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

THE first meeting of the new Town Council was held yesterday, under the presidency of Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, C.S.I. The following members were present:—Col. Merewether, Mr. Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy, Captain Morland, Mr Javerilal Umiashankar, Mr. R. N. Khote, C.I.E., Mr. M. N. Banajee, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, the Hon. Rao Saheb V. N. Mundlik, Dr. Waters, and Col. A. B. Portman.

IMPROVEMENT OF PAREL ROAD.

A letter was submitted from the Municipal Commissioner, stating that the G. I. P. Railway Company have agreed to give up a strip of land near their present Byculla station for the improvement of the Parel Road, and that the Agent of the Company suggests that this opportunity should be taken of widening the road opposite the site for the new railway station, by purchasing a strip of land from the property known as Albion Place. The Commissioner added that the owner of this property, Mr. Jamsetjee N. Tata, will sell the strip required from him at Rs. 5 per yard, which offer the Commissioner recommends should be accepted. The Commissioner also recommended that the railings of the Victoria Gardens should be set back, so as to give a full width to the road of 75 feet, including footpaths, and states that he proposes to ask the Tramway Company to pay the cost of the alteration of the railings, estimated to amount to Rs. 1,000 or Rs. 1,100.

The recommendations of the Commissioner were unanimously agreed to.

A NEW ROAD.

Another letter from the Municipal Commissioner was read requesting sanction to his making an application to Government, under Section 236 of the Municipal Acts, for the acquisition of land for the construction of new cross-road from Ripon Road to Byculla Bridge, for which a sum of Rs. 20,000 was reserved in the Budget, and reporting exchange of ground with Messrs. David Sassoon & Co. in connection with the said road.

Mr. Khote said it was very desirable that this road should be constructed. It would be very convenient, especially to the inhabitants of that locality. On Mr. Khote's motion the sanction asked for by the Commissioner was granted.

IMPROVEMENT AT GOWALIA TANK HILL.

Mr. Nanabhoy, in accordance with a notice given by him, proposed that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to prepare an estimate of the cost of widening the southern side of the Gowalia Tank Hill, commencing at the eastern end of the new chawl at the corner of Gibbs' Road, and extending down to a spot opposite Dr. Edith Pechey's stable. This improvement, it was stated, would involve the partial removal of the late Mr. Cowasjee Sorabjee Bhedwar's premises; but although the expense might be somewhat heavy, the improvement to the safety and convenience of the large wheel and pedestrian traffic would be so great, that I think the Council will agree with me as to the desirability of the proposed improvement, if the same can be carried out within the limit of anything like reasonable expenditure.

The Commissioner said there could be no two opinions as to the desirability of the proposed improvement, but he could not, of course, say how much expenditure it would involve.

Mr. Nanabhoy said he would try to induce the owner to grant the land required for the improvement at a reasonable rate.

Mr. Javerilal was of opinion that in regard to the proposed improvement they might well afford to wait. There were streets in Mandvie and other quarters on the eastern side of the city which had greater claims upon the attention of the Municipality. In some of these roads the traffic was so great that it was necessary to widen them before they took the proposal now before them, however good in itself, into consideration.

The Commissioner said he did not understand that the issue submitted by the last speaker was before the Council.

The chairman said the question started by Mr. Javerilal might better be considered when the Commissioner came before them with the estimates. A great deal of improvement had been made at Gowalia Tank Road, but it was narrowest where it was most desirable to widen it. (Hear, hear.)

It was agreed to call for the estimates from the Municipal Commissioner.

THE VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM.

The Commissioner asked for the appointment of a committee to consider with him the question of the transfer to the Municipality of the Victoria and Albert Museum. There was a committee of the old Town Council, of which Dr. Cook was a member, and the Commissioner regretted that Dr. Cook being no longer a member of the Town Council, they would not have the advantage of his services on the new committee.

The following gentlemen were appointed members of the committee:—Col. Merewether, Mr. Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy, Col. Portman, Dr. Waters, and Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee.

APPOINTMENT OF SUB-COMMITTEES.

On Mr. Khote's motion, the following members were appointed to serve on the Finance Committee for the ensuing year:—The Chairman, Messrs. Khote, Banajee, Javerilal and Dr. Cowasjee.

The Works Committee was composed as follows:—The Chairman, Col. Merewether, Captain Morland, Dr. Waters, Mr. Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy, and Mr. R. M. Sayani.

The Council then adjourned.

COINING ENTERPRISE IN BOMBAY.

CHARGE OF COUNTERFEITING TURKISH COINS.

AT the Criminal Sessions of the High Court yesterday, before Mr. Justice Scott and a common jury, Jalla Vijanand, a Hindoo goldsmith, was charged with having in his possession, on the 1st December last, three pairs of dies for the purpose of counterfeiting coins. Mr. Jardine, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Lang for the defence.

Mr. Jardine, in addressing the jury, said that for some time past complaints had been made about counterfeit coins being imported, apparently from Bombay, into the Turkish Empire. A certain amount of correspondence had been carried on between the then British Foreign Minister, Lord Granville, the Turkish officials in Turkey and the Turkish Consul in Bombay on the subject. It was supposed that some portion, at any rate, of those counterfeit coins had been manufactured in Bombay. On the 1st December last, in consequence of inquiries made and information obtained, the police made a descent on the house of the prisoner in Vithalwady. Now, the expression ordinarily known here was "counterfeiting the Queen's coin;" but the coins of all countries, said the learned counsel, should be protected; and the counterfeiting of any of them was an offence under the Indian Penal Code. Now, on the date abovementioned, Superintendent Brewin, accompanied by a number of policemen, made a descent on the shop of the accused, whom they found at work; and [they took possession of various articles, amongst them being the three pairs of dies, which were evidently used for the purpose of manufacturing Turkish coins known as *ghazis* or *majors*, and which were valued at between two and three rupees each. It was for the prisoner to demonstrate that the dies were not intended for counterfeiting coins, but that they were kept by him for an innocent purpose. The evidence would show that for a long time the Turkish mint had stopped the coining of *ghazis*. Mr. Jardine explained why the present charge only had been brought against the prisoner. The prosecution had experienced considerable difficulty in determining the exact nature of the coins; for although it was said to be in close imitation of a Turkish coin, it also closely resembled a coin which had for some time been issued by the Dutch and Russian Governments. The prosecution, under the circumstances, thought it advisable to bring the present charge only, reserving their right to bring any other charge they might wish on a future occasion.

Mr. Brewin, superintendent of police, was the first witness called. He said: On the 1st December last, I went with other policemen to the house of the prisoner in Vithalwady. He was on the ground floor, engaged in stamping some round pieces of metal. There were five or six other persons in the room. I looked into the next room, and there saw four or five other men engaged at work. I left a couple of policemen to watch these rooms to prevent the persons from leaving them; and accompanied by a couple of other policemen I went to the top floor of the house. In a room which faced the street, I saw ten men and one woman engaged in washing some pieces of metal. There were in all 1,637 pieces. Here is one of them. I took charge of the whole of them; and after inquiring who was the owner of the room, and after receiving certain information from one of the persons seated there, I sent word downstairs and had the accused brought up to me. He then made a statement, and I asked him to produce the articles he spoke of in that statement. He then procured from a woman a bunch of keys, and with one of them opened the bottom drawer of an almira and produced from it a brass dish which I found to contain 37 dies. Here are some of the dies I found in that dish. After taking possession of these dies, I went downstairs, and then took possession of other articles:—10 dies, 54 stamps, a crucible, 101 square pieces of white metal, 8 square pieces of yellow metal, 140 other pieces of yellow metal, a bar of gold, &c. In the inner room I found 224 square; pieces of white metal, and from a fire in a *sagree*, the prisoner produced 20 gold-mohurs. I then took the prisoner in charge and closed the house. On the following morning, I returned to the house with the prisoner and took possession of certain other articles.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lang: I had no warrant with me when I made this search of the prisoner's house. It is in a locality very much frequented. Several native goldsmiths' shops are there.

Was there any attempt to conceal the work going on in the prisoner's shop?—None, as far as I could see. It was about 4-15 p.m. that I went to the shop.

Could you see right into the inner room from the street?—Yes, if you took up a position opposite the door. The top floor of the house, which is a large one, was occupied by the prisoner, while the other floors were occupied by other persons.

You closed the shop for three months?—It was closed.

And by far the greater portion of the property you took possession of was returned to the prisoner?—It was.

Are you aware that Jewish women are in the habit of wearing *ghazis* as ornaments?—I am. I have also seen them worn as ear-rings.

Mahomed Bakar, a clerk in the office of the Turkish Consul at Bombay, said that in April 1882, one Jairashboy Fakir Mahomed brought to the Turkish Consulate a *ghazi*, and gave certain information which led to correspondence between the British officials and the Turkish officials at Constantinople.

Mr. Hushni Beg, acting Turkish Consul in Bombay, said that a *ghazi* was worth Rs. 2-8. The coin was current in the Turkish dominions. The coin shown to witness bore on the obverse the year 1223; and on the reverse the name of Sultan Mahomed; but the name was not very legible.

Mr. Lang, for the defence, submitted that there was not the slightest evidence against his client. He was a jeweller and made ornaments for sale. He lived in a public street and did his work openly; and yet suddenly he was pounced upon one day by a body of policemen, his business was taken away from him for three months; and his shop was closed during that period with great pecuniary loss to him. It was admitted for the prosecution that coins like the *ghazi* were worn in Bombay by Jewish women; and it was a well-known fact that a large number of women coming from Bagdad and other places wore such coins. The learned counsel said he could call witnesses to prove this statement, but he did not think it was necessary to do so, as nothing had actually been proved against the prisoner. The learned counsel remarked that the conduct of the police had been most unfair and unjust in the case.

His Lordship having summed up, the jury returned a unanimous verdict of not guilty; and the prisoner was discharged.

HONORARY RANK FOR VOLUNTEERS.

THE following important changes have been made in the grant of honorary rank to volunteer officers at home, and we may expect shortly to see the order made applicable to India in supersession of that lately issued in India Army Circulars. It will be observed that a very important concession has been made in allowing army service and volunteer service in the ranks to count towards honorary rank in the proportion of one year for two years' army service or five years' volunteer service:—

If recommended to the Military Secretary by commanding officers through generals and other officers commanding districts, steps of rank will be granted whilst serving to every lieutenant-colonel or major who has served a period of 20 years as a commissioned officer in the Army, Royal Navy, Royal Marines, or the Auxiliary Forces, and to every captain (including adjutants appointed before the 22nd February 1871) and surgeon who has served a period of 15 years in the Army, Royal Navy, Royal Marines, or the Auxiliary Forces.

Quartermasters will be granted the honorary rank of captain either whilst serving or on retirement, after completion of 15 years' commissioned service in the Army, Royal Navy, Royal Marines, or the Auxiliary Forces if duly recommended by commanding officers and general officers commanding districts.

A step of honorary rank (if not already granted whilst serving) with permission to wear the uniform of the regiment will be granted to lieutenant-colonels and majors on retirement after 20 years' service as commissioned officers in the Army, Royal Navy, Royal Marines, or the Auxiliary Forces, and to captains, lieutenants and surgeons, or on retirement after 15 years of such service, provided they are recommended to the Military Secretary by commanding officers through general and other officers commanding districts.

Under no circumstances will these regulations apply to any officers who retired from the 1st January 1886.

Service on half-pay will not count, but two years' service in the ranks of the regular forces or five years' service in the ranks of the Auxiliary Forces will be allowed to reckon as one year of commissioned rank with reference to the period of service specified in paras. 310, 312, 313, 314, and 315. Under no circumstances, however, will the reckoning of service in the ranks under these regulations give directly or indirectly any claim to extra pay or pension.

THE DESTRUCTION OF SNAKES.

THE local bodies in the Punjaub have taken to discouraging the destruction of venomous snakes by withholding the usual rewards. The following is a Resolution by the Punjaub Government on the subject:—

A comparison of the numbers of venomous snakes killed during the quarter ending 30th September 1885 with those of the corresponding period during the preceding year shows that in some districts there has been a great diminution in the numbers of reptiles destroyed. In the whole Province the number of snakes killed in the former period was 48,093, and in the latter only 26,941, being a decrease of 21,152. The districts in which the largest differences have been observed are Hissar, Amritsar, Rawalpindi, Gujrat and Mooltan. In the first-named district the figures are 11,120 and 1,524 for the two quarters in question, but the Deputy Commissioner has stated that he is quite unable to explain the difference. In Amritsar 13,948 snakes were killed in the three months of 1884, while the figures for the same period in 1885 are blank. The explanation given is that the District Board has ceased to pay rewards for the destruction of poisonous snakes. A similar reason is given for the unsatisfactory results of the Mooltan District, namely, the reduction in the rewards granted from District and Municipal Funds. The difference in Rawalpindi has not been explained, while that in the case of Gujrat is attributed to the fact that local bodies have relaxed their energies. The returns for the quarter ending 31st December 1885 show that 6,161 snakes were destroyed, whereas in the corresponding period of the previous year the number amounted to 9,795. The largest difference is in the Mooltan District, where only 272 snakes were killed against 3,252 in the same quarter off 1884. The Lieutenant-Governor is not satisfied with the results obtained, which can only be attributed to the supineness of the local bodies concerned; and he requests that Commissioners of Divisions will give their attention to the matter, the importance of which has more than once been brought to notice.

JUBBULPORE INDUSTRIES.

MR. C. W. MCMINN has written a letter to an up-country paper calling the attention of capitalists to the iron and steel of Jubbulpore. He says:—

Steel is now made in Jubbulpore, in spite of innumerable discouragements, at one rupee per maund or 42 R., equal to £3-3 per ton, exclusive of royalty now about 8 per cent. The cheapest steel in the home market is—I quote *Trade Journal* of 1885—£4-12-6 per ton, and of a quality far inferior to Indian steel. The latter, of course, requires refining. The advantages of Jubbulpore for the manufacture of first class steel, such as sells at home for £40 per ton, are, first, the presence of magnificent ores of all kinds containing 97 per cent. of feric oxide, within a few feet of surface: second, abundance of pure limestone; third, abundance of fine clay and sandstone; fourth, abundance of dolomite; fifth, abundance of charcoal; sixth, proximity of coal, which, however, will not coke; seventh, abundance of manganese for making spiegeleisen and ferro-manganese; eighth, water power, not, I admit, equal to Niagara, but still abundant and close at hand; ninth, proximity of the railway which runs within a few yards of some of the best lodes both of iron and manganese; tenth, abundance of labour; eleventh, a rainfall averaging about 60 inches, which is most important, for the reproduction of forest; twelfth, abundance of water-carriage for fuel; thirteenth, large local demand for iron; fourteenth, comparatively cool climate—the German workers were driven from Porto Novo by the heat. There seems to me a certainty of success if men will come forward with patience and capital, and honesty and skill. At any rate, no other place in India has the same advantages. The Chief Commissioner of the province is anxious to develop the resources of the country, and is at present inquiring into the possibility of inducing capitalists to take up Jubbulpore iron. Lastly, allow me to anticipate criticism. I don't pretend to be an expert, but I have made numerous inquiries at the furnace mouth during two years, and I can assure the public that rough steel is made here at three guineas per ton, by processes and under circumstances which are too lengthy to detail, but which must evoke from every on-looker great pity for the exploited lohars and unbounded hope for the future of steel-making in India.

AMERICANS who return from abroad affirm that the only handsome women seen in London society now are of American birth. English women are too coarse and heavy in their make-up for perfect beauty and, too, they lack that gracefulness which characterizes American woman. The most beautiful women in London to-day are Lady Randolph Churchill, Lady Waterlow, and Mrs. T. P. O'Connor, all Americans.

DEPARTURE FOR RUTNAGHERRY OF EX-KING THEEBAW.

THE ex-King of Burmah, who has for the past three months been a State prisoner in Madras, embarked on board the Indian Marine Transport Clive on Saturday evening last, bound for Rutnagherry. Despite the fact that the actual time of embarkation was kept secret by the authorities, a crowd of natives assembled on the beach to see the ex-King depart. The party was conveyed from "The Mansion," Nungumbaukum, to the pier, *via* Mount Road, in ten carriages and pairs. The whole of the arrangements regarding the deportation of Theebaw were carried out under police supervision. At 5-10 p.m. a few of Theebaw's attendants drove to the pier yard and were quickly followed by the ex-King with his two Queens accompanied by Lieut.-Colonel Cox, who has hitherto been in political charge of Theebaw and escorted by four Sergeants of the Police on horseback. The two Queens occupied the seat under the hood of the barouche; and the King and the Colonel occupied the opposite seat with their backs to the horses. The other carriages followed in quick succession. Arrived at the shore end of the pier, the party entered two pier carriages that were in waiting, in which they were conveyed to the landing place on the pier. Four boats were in attendance. The ex-King, his two Queens, and Colonel Cox occupied the first boat—the Master Attendant's boat, and escorted by six catamarans, each of which carried the British flag, put off for the Clive. The two Police boats took the King's attendants and others, and Mr. F

fainted a second time. When they recovered they experienced a sudden freedom from temptation, and the eldest sister had a revelation that in the shedding of blood the confusion of their enemies had been made complete. Their mother, who was then about to mutilate herself, argued—given the fact of the triumph of blood over their enemies, where was the need for further bloodshed? They asked her not to cut herself, as God's will had already been done, and said that they had acted in obedience to the dictates of Heaven in killing their sister, and that God had spared their lives, and had reserved them as His own chosen children for some special work of glory." Soon after the tragedy the eldest son, Charles, gave unmistakable symptoms of insanity, and had to be placed under arrest. The sisters are reported to be gradually improving.

PRINCE BISMARCK'S "FORTUNE'S WHEEL."

An illustration of how great issues may depend upon insignificant incidents is furnished by a passage in the career of Prince Bismarck, which has just been made public. About the year 1850 the Regent of the Duchy of Anhalt-Bernburg requested the Prussian Government to name several men from whom one might be chosen for high State office in the duchy. The request was complied with, and among the names submitted was that of "Otto von Bismarck zu Schönhausen." Bismarck and another were ordered to present themselves on a certain day before the Regent for demonstration of their fitness for the position to be filled. Both travelled accordingly to the centre of the duchy, but as ill luck or luck would have it the axle of the carriage in which Bismarck journeyed broke on the way, and he was compelled to stay a night with the rest of the passengers at the nearest town. Next day he resumed his journey, but he arrived twenty-four hours after the time appointed for the interview. In the meantime his rival had been given the post. So Bismarck returned home, and in time became Imperial Chancellor instead. Who can tell how the course of German history might have been changed had Bismarck wasted his powers on the Duchy of Anhalt-Bernburg?

THE MACKAY-MEISSONIER SQUABBLE.

In Paris you always find falsehood on the surface. In order to get at the truth one must trust to time and chance. It is thus that I discovered the other day the truth about that famous Mackay-Meissonier squabble which created so much excitement here and in America two years ago. Mrs. Mackay, the Bonanza queen, had destroyed most ignominiously, it was said, her portrait painted by Meissonier. This was the way millionaires treated masterpieces. Here is the truth about the matter. Mr. Mackay was taken one day to Meissonier's studio, and found the artist at work on a picture, "L'arrivée au Château." After a short and laborious conversation, through an interpreter, he said, "Master, when you have finished that picture I would like to have it, at your own price." "Very good," replied Meissonier. "Master, I should feel greatly honoured if you would paint my wife's portrait, also at your own price." "With pleasure." A rendezvous was arranged at once, and Mrs Mackay sat several times to Meissonier. Then the sittings were interrupted, Meissonier saying that he was too unwell to continue for the present. Mrs. Mackay left her dress at the studio and went into the country, telling Meissonier that a telegram would bring her back to Paris in twenty-four hours. The next news that Mrs. Mackay received of her portrait, after some months had elapsed, was that it was exhibited in the Salon Triennal. Then, after the close of the Salon, M. Petit, the picture-dealer, called at her house one morning with the portrait in one hand and a receipt for 70,000 francs in the other. Mrs. Mackay was justly offended at this conduct of the painter. She was angry because the picture had been exhibited without her consent having been asked; she was angry at this intrusion of an intermediary whom she did not know; she was dissatisfied with the portrait, which Meissonier, after half-a-dozen sittings, had finished up from a model, and which did not at all resemble her; she was disgusted with this cavalier treatment, which looked as if Meissonier had suddenly chosen to remember her because he needed 70,000 francs. She refused to accept the portrait. M. Petit said he could not enter into that matter, and that he would leave the portrait in any case. "You will leave it at your risk and peril," said Mrs. Mackay. M. Petit deposited the portrait in the hall, and, after he had gone, Mrs. Mackay's brother wrote to Meissonier as follows: "Monsieur, veuillez trouver ci-inclus de la part de M. Mackay un chèque de 70,000 francs. J'ai l'honneur de vous saluer." The curt subscription made Meissonier furious, and M. Wolff, of the Figaro, was immediately sent for to write against Mrs. Mackay that wonderful article that started the legend of the ignominious destruction of the portrait. If Mrs. Mackay had thought of sending for M. Wolff first, the legend might have been quite different. However, the fact remains that the portrait has not been destroyed. It is simply hidden away in a cupboard in the Rue de Tilsitt.—*World*.

WOMEN'S DRESS: RATIONAL OR FASHIONABLE?

A meeting of the Rational Dress Society was held on March 25 at the Westminster Town Hal to hear a lecture on "Dress Reform." The lecturer in the course of her remarks, spoke of the efforts which had been made by women in past years to show the absurdity of such things as chignons, bustles, low dresses and such feminine follies. Yet, after all that they had done, and the obstacles they had overcome, they had to lament the absence of any guarantee that the same obnoxious fashions would not be produced. Still, there was the consolation that the more unhealthy and hideous fashion became, the more hope was there of a complete revolution. Let them look at the picture of a fashionable lady of the present day. Her waist, which was down somewhere among her digestive organs, measured 17, or at the most 18, inches round, whereas the little Medicean Venus measured 26 inches. As the tall, slim lady bent over a book or a photograph one almost expected to see her snap in two. But she did not. She did not even utter a moan, although her nose grew red owing to the pleasure of her stays. What cared she, however, since she knew she was in the fashion? A painter might make her one of the figures in a new "Dance of Death," but of picturesqueness there was not a trace about her. The reason why woman's dress was distorted was that the body of a woman was not taken as the natural guide or model of what woman's dress should be. The lecturer dwelt at some length upon the physical evils which resulted from the modern style of female dress, and pointed out particularly how they were injured owing to their inability, when clothed in such dress, to take anything like adequate physical exercise. The subject affected all classes alike. For example, as they might know, women were debarred from earning their living in certain factories only because petticoats made their proximity to machinery dangerous. The dress the society advocated was a divided skirt, and a bodice, with ruffles at the wrists and throat, and this made a complete and rational costume. The whole set of clothing was composed of a woollen combination reaching from throat to ankles, and she asserted that this dress was better, on the grounds of economy, propriety, and beauty, than that in vogue at present.

Viscountess Harberton said that the lecturer had so fully entered into the question of dress as it was and as it ought to be that she need add but little further, and would confine herself principally to the work of the society. There was no doubt that it had made a good deal of progress, although there was still much opposition to its recommendations. People thought that its views would never be carried out generally, but she thought that they would sooner or later, and as she would personally prefer sooner to later, she urged those who were not members of the society to join it at once. Their objects were not thoroughly understood, and she, therefore, would impress upon those present that membership in the society did not necessarily involve an immediate change in costume. Still, it was desirable that means should be taken to familiarize the general public with the rational fashions which the society desired to introduce, and it had been suggested that they might have a fancy dress ball or a garden party at which rational dress should be *de rigueur*. Anything strange and unfamiliar always aroused opposition, and no doubt they would have to encounter the feeling that prompted people to "heave' aif a brick" at a stranger. All they asked was that the public should have an opportunity of forming an opinion upon the novelty before the brick was thrown. Another thing they had to contend with was the opposition of the trade, but if they increased in numbers the opposition would melt away. When they considered the monstrosities that were forced upon them by the dressmakers, she hoped they would all agree that from boots to bonnets there was urgent need for reform. A great recommendation of rational dress was its light weight, dresses only weighing from 1½ to 3 lb.; and another was the freedom of action allowed.

Mrs. Oscar Wilde moved:—"That some reform is much needed in women's dress, in order to make it more convenient and at the same time more graceful."

Mrs. Fenwick Miller, in seconding the motion, compared her position regarding the question with that of the moderate drinker. She was not a total abstainer from the ordinary habiliments, but to some extent she had adopted the views of the Rational Dress Society. She thought there were many others who did the same, and indeed she had had practical evidence recently in looking over the books of a well-known firm that such was the case especially as regarded woollen underclothing. No doubt the society had done a great deal of good in inducing people to wear rational dresses that would not expose them to public comment. She hoped that attention would be drawn to an unjust interference with women who were getting a living by working in collieries because they wore trousers, and she hoped that if it was persisted in some compensation should be afforded. With regard to the divided skirt, she had tried it, but did not think it suited to the female figure.

Mrs. Pfeiffer, Mrs. Taylor, Miss Taylor, Miss Holland, and other ladies then promenaded the platform dressed in the various costumes recommended by the society, and the proceedings terminated.

UNPLEASANT INCIDENT AT A FASHIONABLE MARRIAGE.

The marriage of Mdlle. Jeanne Gounod, the daughter of the composer, with Baron de Lasus, took place on March 24, in the Church of St. Francois de Sales, Paris. Before the Mass Gounod's Pontifical March was executed, all the music of the Mass being selected from his compositions, and the solos being sung by Madame Fuchs. Unfortunately (says the Paris correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*) the ceremony was marred by a very unpleasant incident. It appears that M. Gounod had, unknown to the choir-master, M. Audan, asked M. Talazac and M. Boussagol to sing in the Mass. When they arrived, M. Audan refused to admit them within the choir, on the plea that he had already asked Madame Fuchs to sing. An altercation took place, during which M. Gounod's son came up, and declared that his father had invited M. Talazac and M. Boussagol to sing. His remonstrances, however, were of no avail. M. Audan held his ground, and at length an unseemly scuffle occurred, young M. Gounod being pushed aside by the beadles, while M. Talazac, who had also been roughly treated, broke in the door. The whole congregation rose to their feet in great excitement, and one of the officials abused the Gounods in no measured language. The police were obliged to intervene, and M. Talazac and young M. Gounod quitted the church in a state of justifiable indignation. It is noteworthy that while the performance of Liszt's Mass was being spoiled in consequence of women not being allowed to sing at Sainte Eustache the marriage of M. Gounod's daughter was rendered ridiculous by the determination of the clerical officials not to permit anybody but a woman to sing at Saint Francois de Sales. Such is ecclesiastical logic. Both Liszt and Gounod are fervent Roman Catholics.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India.*)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Under the provisions of section 9 of Statute 24 and 25 Victoria, Chapter 67, the Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to direct that His Excellency's Council shall assemble at Simla in the jurisdiction of the Lieut-Govr of the Punjab.

Mr T F Bignold, B A., is permitted to resign H M's BCS, from 1st inst.

Medical.—With reference to Home Dept Notification No 185, dated 1st May 1884, the services of Surg J Sykes are permanently placed at the disposal of the Govt of the N-W P and Oudh.

Judicial.—Mr J Lowis, Barrister-at-Law, Asst to the Govt Advocate, British Burma, to officiate as Govt Advocate, vice Mr C H Dobbie.

The Hon'ble Sir W C Petheram, Kt., QC., took his seat as Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Beni on the forenoon of the 24th ult.

Forests.—Mr H H Davis, Depy Consvr of Forests of the 2nd grade in Beni and officiating in the 1st grade of Depy Consvrs, is confirmed in the latter appointment from 11th Nov 1883.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr T W H Hughes, Depy Supdt, Geological Survey of India, is granted furlough for seven months under section 20, Chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, from 12th inst or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr J H Lace, Asst Consvr of Forests of the 1st grade in Beluchistan, are replaced at the disposal of the Punjab Govt, from the date of handing over charge of his duties.

Mr A W Paul, BCS, Offg Magis and Collr, 24-Pergunnahs, is placed on special duty under the Foreign Dept from the date he is relieved of his appointment under the Govt of Beni.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Leave and Appointments—Mr W H Egerton having been posted Asst Accountant-Genl, Punjab, received charge of the duties of that office from Mr W H Dobbie afternoon on the 15th May 1885.

Mr H S Groves, Asst Accountant-Genl, Madras, having been granted privilege leave from Monday, the 22nd Mar 1886, made over charge of his office to Mr C Hall, Chief Supdt, afternoon on Saturday, the 20th of the same month.

Babu Rajaninath Ray having been appointed to officiate as Depy Accountant-Genl, Beni, received charge of the duties of that office from Mr S Jacob before noon on the 22nd Mar 1886.

Mr T H S Biddulph, Comptroller, Hyderabad, having been granted privilege leave for 3 months, and Mr H G H Keene, Asst Accountant-Genl, Bombay, posted to that appointment, Mr Keene made over charge of his duties at Bombay afternoon on the 15th Mar 1886, and took charge of his duties at Hyderabad from Mr. Biddulph afternoon on the 24th of the same month.

Mr J C E Branson, BCS, having been posted as Asst Accountant-Genl, Madras, received charge of that office from Mr F H Hamnett afternoon on the 24th Mar 1886.

The services of Mr F H Hamnett, of the Madras Civil Service, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of Madras, from 25th Mar 1886.

Mr R Logan, Depy Accountant-Genl, N-W P and Oudh, having been granted furlough out of India for seven-and-a-half months, and Mr W H Dobbie having been posted to that appointment, Mr Logan made over and Mr Dobbie received charge of the duties of the appointment afternoon on the 23rd Mar 1886.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Brigade Staff.—Capt J Sherston, Rifle Brigade, Maj on the Establishment, vice Maj T B Humfrey whose tour of service in that appointment has expired, dated 22nd Mar 1886.

Medical Department—Depy Surg-Genl R Wolseley, MD, Medical Staff, is brought on the administrative medical staff of the Army, vice Depy Surg-Genl W M Webb, whose tour of service in India has expired, dated 8th Mar 1886.

Punjab Frontier Force—3rd Sikh Infantry—Lieut A H Kellie, MSC, Wing Officer, 2nd Ms Infy, to be offg Wing Officer, dated 23rd Feb 1886.

2nd Punjab Infantry—Lieut A J Shaw, Durham Light Infy, offg Wing Officer, on probation, 11th Madras Infy, to be offg Wing Officer, on probation, dated 9th Mar 1886.

Quarter-Master-General's Department—Maj E H Eiles, RA, Depy Asst Q-M-Genl (Asst Q-M-Genl, Intelligence Branch sub pro tem), to be an Asst Q-M-Genl on the Establt, vice Maj A J Pearson, R A, whose tour of service in that appointment has expired, dated 25th Mar 1886.

Veterinary Department—Inspecting Veterinary-Surg W Appleton, Veterinary Dept, to be Inspecting Veterinary-Surg, 2nd Circle, Beni, vice Inspecting Veterinary-Surg E J Batt, deceased, dated 10th Mar 1886.

Furlough and Leave—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Col A Copland, CB, BSC, Commandant, 19th Infy, (p a) for 1 year, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

Maj F J Home, R.E, Supdg Engr, 2nd class sub pro tem, N-W P and Oudh, P W D, (p a) for 153 days, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

Promotions.—The following promotions are made, subject to H M's approval:

Bengal Staff Corps.—To be Major.—Capt A C G Fydiard,—3rd Apl 1886.

Indian Army—To be Lieut-Col—Maj Hatley Frere Woodcock, Genl List, Infy,—27th Mar 1885.

Retirements—Maj the Hon George Thomas Maitland, BSC, is permitted to retire from the service, from 12th Apl 1886, subject to H M's approval.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr J Elston, Exec Engr, 3rd Grade, State Railways, is on return from furlough transferred to the Establt under the Director-Genl of Railways.

Mr S Finney, Class III of the Superior Revenue Establt of State Railways, Management Dept, is promoted to Class II, from Jan 1886.

Lalla Fakir Chand, Asst Engr, 3rd Grade, State Railways, is promoted to Asst Engr, 2nd Grade, from 28th Nov 1885.

Mr A G Harrison, Examiner of Accounts, is appointed to officiate as Examiner of P W Accounts, Bombay, during the absence of Col P Lambert, RE on privilege leave, or until further orders.

The undermentioned Asst Engrs, 2nd Grade, State Railways, are promoted to the 1st Grade, from 9th Sept 1885:—Mr. J. N. A. Eaton and Mr. W. Giles.

BANK OF BENGAL.

The Directors have appointed Mr. W. D. Cruickshank to officiate as Secy and Treasurer during the absence of Mr. R. Hardie on special leave, or until further orders.

The Directors have also appointed Mr. W. Westland to officiate as Depy Secy till further orders.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

Mr. R. E. Acklom, Supdt, Rajputana-Malwa Railway Police, is granted privilege leave for 2 months and 15 days from the 28th Apl 1886, or subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

With reference to this office Notification No. 608 G, dated the 5th Apl 1886, Mr. J. R. Treggar, Asst Supdt, Rajputana-Malwa Railway Police, is appointed to hold charge of the Office of Supdt, Rajputana-Malwa Railway Police, in addition to his own duties, until further orders.

RAJPUTANA AGENCY PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

With the approval of the Govt of India, Foreign Dept, the Govr-Genl's Agent for Rajputana is pleased to grant to Mr H H Ghan, Exce Engr of the Dholpore State, leave on medical certificate for 8 months, under Secs 128 and 126 of the Civil Leave Code, Sixth Edition, from the forenoon of the 10th Apl 1886.

DIRECTORS-GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

In supersession of Director-Genl of Railways' Notification No. 10, dated 15th Feb 1886, which is hereby cancelled, Mr H F Story, Supdg Engr, Class II, temporary rank, is granted 9 months' furlough to Europe, with the usual subsidiary leave from such date as he may be allowed to avail himself of it.

Mr C W Hodson, Exce Engr, 3rd Grade, is transferred, in the interests of the public service, from the Bilaspur-Etawah Railway to the Sind-Pishin State Railway, Northern Section.

With reference to P W D Notification No 93, dated 5th Apl 1886, Mr J Elston, Exce Engr, 3rd Grade, is posted to the Bolan Railway.

"Ah, the first Mrs. Byrne was a charming woman," said Byrne to his second wife a few days ago. Then seeing an ugly look on her face he hastened to say: "You must excuse me, my dear! but then it's only natural I should mourn for her at times." "Oh, don't apologize," said Mrs. Byrne No. 2 in her most pointed way. "I assure you no one can regret her death more than I do."

NOTICES.

ENAMELLED IRON TABLETS.

A Vitreous Coating of Sheet Iron.)
FOR SIGNS, PLACARDS, SHOW-CARDS,
For Railway Station Advertising, &c.
Impervious to the effects of Exposure in any Climate.
Absolutely Permanent—always Bright and Effective.
Railway Station Names and Notices, Street Names
Number Plates, Labels of every Description,
Artistic and Richly Coloured, and Decorated Panels for Ceilings and Walls.
WILLING & COMPANY, Limited,
70, St. Martin's-lane, London.

LAIRD'S WELSH HARTLEY STEAM COAL.

THIS old and well-known brand is eminently adapted for use and storing in a hot climate, being large, hard, and not so readily affected as other kinds of Coal by exposure to weather. It is supplied of the same good quality as heretofore by

J. P. HIGGINSON & Co.,
25, Castle-street,
Liverpool, England.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secun rabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, contain ng the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would, manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*.

There is no reason why the privilege should no be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcement known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 fee broad Re. 1 per month For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet, will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to Manager of the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

PHOSPHORUS THE GREAT REMEDY

FOR DISORDERS OF

THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.

IT is agreed by all Medical authorities that PHOSPHORUS plays a very important part in the NUTRITION of THE BRAIN and NERVE TISSUE, and possesses SPECIAL CURATIVE VITALIZING and ENERGIZING PROPERTIES.

In OVER BRAIN WORK, MELANCHOLIA, EPILEPSY, HYSTERIA, NEURALGIA, LOSS of NERVE POWER, and other Manifestations of

NERVOUS EXHAUSTION

PHOSPHORUS IS INVALUABLE.

DR. WOOD says: "PHOSPHORUS in NERVOUS EXHAUSTION whether involving the cerebral or special centres is of GREAT VALUE. I have seen marked benefit from its use when the symptoms were not severe enough to indicate *organic lesion*, but the most remarkable results have been in cases in which the structure of the centre was apparently deeply indicated. In threatened BRAIN SOFTENING it is the ONLY drug that can ARREST THE DISEASE. In NEURALGIA its use is commended by reason as well as by experience and gives SPEEDY RELIEF."

DR. PAREIRA says: "PHOSPHORUS excites the nervous vascular and secretory organs, increases the fullness and frequency of the pulse and heightens mental activity and muscular power.

H. AND T. KIRBY & CO.'S

PREPARATIONS OF PHOSPHORU

are made according to Dr. Kirby's Formulæ, and it is admitted that in NO OTHER FORMS can PHOSPHORUS be administered so *safely* or *effectually*, Syrups and all liquid Preparations being either INERT or DANGEROUS. The following combinations are largely prescribed:—

IN NERVOUS DEBILITY, SCIATICA AND NEURALGIA PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS GIVE

SPEEDY RELIEF.

This valuable combination of two powerful tonics is a very useful restorative, and is found most beneficial in the treatment of diseases of a low type in CONVALESCENCE from FEVERS and other acute exhausting diseases. As a tonic and antiperiodic it is largely used in India in some stages of fevers and to counteract the exhausting influence of the excessive heat of the climate.

IN LOSS OF NERVE POWER

PHOSPHORUS, IRON, QUININE & STRYCHNIA PILLS ARE INVALUABLE, as also in all cases of MALNUTRITION, whether the consequence of acute diseases such as FEVERS, BLOOD POISONING or result of OVER-WORK, DISSIPATION, Indulgence in ALCOHO IC STIMULANTS or excess of any kind, and in ca es of WAKEFULNESS, FEEBLENESS of MEMORY, GIDDINESS and TREMBLING of the VOLUNTARY MUSCLES on EXERTION and some forms of SKIN DISEASE.

EARLY DECAY OF MENTAL VIGOR AND PREMATURE OLD AGE.

LOWNESS of SPIRITS and ATONIC DYSPEPSIA arising from OVERWORK and IMPOTENCE IN OLD or DEBILITATED SUBJECTS, are much alleviated by a course of

PHOSPHORUS and NUX VOMICA PILLS.

IN BRIGHT'S DISEASE,

after the acute symptoms have subsided,

PHOSPHORUS and CANTHARIDES PILLS act very beneficially, as also in ATONY or PARALYSIS OF THE BLADDER producing INCONTINENCE of URINE.

The above mentioned preparations are largely prescribed, together with other combinations described in Dr. Kirby's Work on the REMEDIAL VALUE of PHOSPHORUS, which may be obtained from any of the Agents mentioned below.

CAUTION—Messrs. H. & T. Kirby & Co. caution the medical profession and public against imitations of their preparations. Some are Exceedingly Dangerous and others Inert. Every Bottle of the Genuine Pills bears their Trade Mark. Sold in Bottles, price Rs. 2, Rs. 3-8 and Rs. 6-8 each. The large Bottles contain sufficient for a course of Phosphorus extending over 3 to 6 weeks.

AGENTS IN INDIA.

Messrs. Smith, Stanistreet and Co., Calcutta; Messrs. Treacher and Co., Bombay and Poona; Messrs. Cooper, Madon and Co., Bombay; Messrs. I. Lyell and Co., Allahabad; Messrs. W. E. Smith and Co. Madras.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to

£5,348,407, 9s. 2d. STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1882.....£300,690
" 1885.....£ 988,156

LIFE BRANCH.

LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods o adults, and children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,058,767

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1863.....£1,579,578 3 9 | 1878.....£4 019,169 14 1
1868.....£2,145,505 1 2 | 1885.....£5,348,407 9 2

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
6, Hummum-street.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...	Rs. 10 000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances) CAPITAL.....	,, 9,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	,, 8,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 8,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY "INSULINDE" CAPITAL.	,, 2,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CAPITAL...	,, 3,750,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	Rs. 2,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,000

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application

VOLKART BROTHERS Agents.

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

PAYMENTS IN RESPECT OF LIFE ASSURANCE ARE NOT LIABLE TO THE INCOME-TAX.

All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in the Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,

COMBINED with the following

FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES,
Not granted by any other Company whatever:—

1. Policy-holders can Vote at Meetings.
2. Amalgamations *impossible*.
3. Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
5. Premiums reduced to English Rates from date of leaving any Port in India Ceylon or China.

NEW BUSINESS DURING 188
2,047 PROPOSALS for.....Rs. 59,15,600.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Age.	30	35	40	45
Premium ...	Rs. a. p. 21 5 4	Rs. a. p. 24 8 8	Rs. a. p. 28 10 0	Rs. a. p. 33 14 8

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.

6. Company young, and therefore free from Old Liabilities; and Conditions liberalised.
7. Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half-Yearly, Quarterly, Monthly, or for a Limited Number of Years.
8. CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
9. Liberal Surrender Value of 35 per cent.
10. Policies in the Form of Promissory Notes.
11. Entire Direction in India.
12. The Most Economical Management.
13. Monthly Audit by two Members.
14. Lapsed Policies Revived without Fine.
15. Policy-holders can appoint their own Trustees, Auditors, or Consulting Actuary.
16. Medical Examinations arranged anywhere to suit Assurers.
17. No Restriction on Travel.
18. Suicide does not cause a Forfeiture of Policies after they are One Year in force.
19. Policies in favour of Wife or Children are by law protected from Demands of Creditors.
20. 80 per cent. of Premia Invested in Trust for Policy-holders with the Official Trustee of Bombay.

"THE ORIENTAL," BY ITS CAREFUL AND EQUITABLE MANAGEMENT, IS RAPIDLY GAINING THE CONFIDENCE OF THE NATIVE COMMUNITY.

Intending Assurers or Investors—Native of European—are invited to compare the Rates and Conditions of the "Oriental" with those of any other Company.

Detailed Prospectuses, Proposal, and Agency Forms, Reports and Full Particulars on application to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER F.I.A.
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Or any of the Agents in India.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED IN 1834.

LARGE REDUCTION OF PREMIUM

ON PARTICIPATING POLICIES

6 YEARS IN FORCE.

EQUAL TO 45 PER CENT.

SPECIAL REDUCED RATES upon ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable at 60 years or before, at death.

Full particulars upon application to

KING, KING AND Co.,
AGENTS AND SECRETARIES,
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THE INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, Limited,

IS the FIRST PUBLIC COMPANY established in India to provide Security against Losses arising through dishonesty of persons holding situations of trust, and to obviate the inconvenience and defects of Suretyship by Prite Bondsmen.

The Security of this Association is now generally adopted for European and Native Officer under Government and Public Companies.

Friends and Relations are relieved of the fear of those pecuniary losses to which persons are exposed who become responsible for the acts of others.

Moderate rates according to the nature of the Employment on the amount of security required.

Premiums periodically reduced.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms, apply to

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ALLIANCE BRITISH & FOREIGN LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY

ESTABLISHED 1824.

CAPITAL—£5,000,000.

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FIRE RISKS.

In an eligible character are accepted at minimum current rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The non-participating rates of premium for European lives resident in India have been very materially reduced, and the undermentioned Agents are authorised to decide, upon Proposals submitted, to issue Polices, and to settle Claims.

The Life Reserve Fund is over.

NINETY-FOUR LAKHS OF RUPEES,

which (irrespective of, and in addition to, the paid-up Capital and the Fire Reserve Fund) being about 30 per cent. of the sum assured under the Company's Life Policies, and besides this there is the guarantee of the subscribed Capital of not less than

FIVE CRORES OF RUPEES,

coupled with the personal responsibility of a numerous body of wealthy Proprietors.

For detailed Prospectuses Forms of Proposal and apply to

REMINGTON & Co.,
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THE

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,

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THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

THE EARL OF DUFFERIN,

VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA, IS PLEASED TO APPOINT

MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS TO HIS EXCELLENCY.

By His Excellency's Command,
(Signed) WILLIAM BERESFORD, Major,
Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

Calcutta, 23rd January 1886.

A PIANO FOR Rs. 300 CASH!!!

S. ROSE & CO. BOMBAY.

BIJOU OR STUDENTS'S PIANO.

CASE IS OF SOLID WOOD (no Veneer), specially selected to stand the Indian climate.
EBONIZED AND GOLD OR PLAIN MAHOGANY.
INTERIOR—Solid complete Iron Frame, with horizontal stringing.
ACTION is of the most simple kind, less liable to get out of order than the complicated actions generally sold with the more expensive Pianos; and should it in travelling or moving be disarranged, an amateur can easily remedy the defect. It is of the best material, secured throughout.
Tone and Touch are excellent.
COMPASS—Five Octaves (C to C) sufficient for the performance of accompaniments to Vocal Music, and of most Music arranged for the Piano.
Unnecessary expense in ornamentation has been spared. Durability and moderate price are the chief points studied in the manufacture of this Piano; and we can confidently state that for price and quality this Piano is without a rival in the Indian market.
SIZE—Length, 3ft. 3in.; height, 3ft. 7in.; depths from back to front, 1ft. 10in. Weight, about 100lbs.

Price Rs. 320, Packed.

NEW PIANOS, each at...	Rs. 300,	450,	500,	600,	650,	750,	850,	900,	1,750.
SECOND-HAND PIANOS	...	...	...	...	...	...	from Rs. 300	to	Rs. 750
HARMONIUMS	...	...	...	...	...	...	from Rs. 100	to	Rs. 800
AMERICAN ORGANS	...	...	...	...	...	...	from Rs. 120	to	Rs. 750

OUR NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, POST-FREE.

S. ROSE & CO. 21, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is the only Patent Medicine of the kind or name awarded Certificate of Merit at the Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883-84; and the only Trade Mark—"PHOSPHODYNE"—Registered and Protected under the Trade Marks Acts, 38 and 39, Vic., 91. Certified by the Registrar of Trade Marks, London.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, AND ENERGY.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE.

The ONLY SAFE, RELIABLE, PHOSPHORIC REMEDY ever discovered for the Permanent Cure of Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Impotence of Mind or Limb, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, dependent upon the Deficiency of the Vital Forces. It

Cures Dyspepsia, Nerve, and Heart Disease.
Cures Kidney and Liver Complaints.
Cures all Disorders of the Blood.
Cures Depression and loss of Appetite.
Cures Consumption and General Debility.
Checks all Wasting of the Vital Forces.
From whatever cause arising.

THE EFFECT of this Remedy in Nervous Debility and its Kindred Evils is immediate and Permanent, all the Miserable and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is REAL

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For list of Prices apply to

THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

WINES FOR SALE, shipped by Messrs. BARTON & Co., London, and obtainable at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

	Qts. per doz. Rs. a.	Pts. per 2 doz. Rs. a.
CHAMPAGNE, Perrier Jouët & Co.'s "E" brand Reserve Cuvée	57 0	61 0
And in Magnums at Rs. 114 per dozen.		
SPARKLING MOSELLE, Nonpareil	40 0	44 0
SPARKLING HOCK, Brut "P" brand	42 0	46 0
SHERRY, Pale Dry Montilla	27 0	..
CLARET, Langoiran	12 8	14 0
St. Estephe	13 8	15 8
Chateau Leoville (bottled 1878)	30 0	..
BRANDY, Barton's Old Cognac	34 8	..
Courvoisier's	24 0	..

Terms:—Net Cash. All the above are supplied to the local and up-country Clubs and to numerous Messes.

LYON & Co., Sole Agents.

Bombay, 15th February, 1886.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

	Per 1 dos. quarts.	Per 2 dos. pints.
CHAMPAGNE		
Charles Heidsieck's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	Rs. 50 0	..
Heidsieck's Dry Monopole	,, 57 0	Rs 58 0
Cuvee de Choix Champagne	,, 44 0	..
Dry Elite ,,	,, 46 0	,, 46 0
First Quality Dry	,, 38 0	,, 40 0
From Messrs. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN AYEN CHAMPAGNE.		
Goldlack, extra	Rs. 43 0	..
STILL HOCKS.		
From J. M. FABERMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.		
Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	,, 16 0	,, 19 0
Geisenheimer	,, 17 0	,, ..
Leibfraumilch	,, 21 0	,, 24 0
Steinwein	,, 21 0	,, ..
Hochheimer Berg	,, 22 0	,, 26 0
Rudesheimer	,, 25 0	,, 28 0
Marcobrunner	,, 28 0	,, 31 0
Queen Victoria Berg	,, 34 0	,, ..
From OTTO FRUMS, MAYENCE		
Brauneberger	Rs. 15 0	Rs. ..
Liebfraumilch	,, ..	,, 21 0
Berncastler-Rosenberg	,, 18 0	,, 21 0
Josefhofer	,, 28 0	,, .. 0
Oberemmeler-Rosenberg	,, 28 0	,, 31 0
Steinberger	,, 28 0	,, 31 0
Scharshofberger	,, 34 0	,, 37 0
Johannisberger	,, 35 0	,, 38 0
FRENCH WHITE WINES. From A. DUPUILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Sauterne	Rs. 18 0	..
PORTWINES. From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.		
Good old red Port	Rs. 19 0	..
Fine ,, ,,	,, 22 0	..
Very fine ,, ,,	,, 27 0	..
Most particular reserved old red Port	,, 38 0	..
CLARETS. From A. HERMANN AND CO., PARIS.	Per 1 doz. Qts.	
St. Julien Claret	Rs. 9 0	..
From Messrs H. & C. HALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.		
Medoc	,, 10 8	..
Chateau de Frands	,, 13 0	Rs. 15 0
St. Julien Medoc	,, 14 0	..
Les Canons	,, 16 0	,, 18 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	,, 18 0	..
Chateau Leoville	,, 19 0	..
Chateau Li Roc St. Estephe	,, 21 0	..
Chateau Lantte	,, ..	..
Chateau Manvesin	,, 27 0	..
From MM. ZER & SPANN.	Qts.	Pts.
St. Estephe	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 14 0
Haut Canon	,, 15 0	,, 17 0
Margaux Medoc	,, 17 0	,, 19 0
Chateau Larose	,, 23 0	..
From A. DUPUILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Listrac Medoc	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 23 0
Cru de Barreyre	,, 16 0	..
CLARETS.—Continued. From J. HOMMER & SOHN—WIEN.		
Hungarian Claret	Rs. 17 0	..
Chateau Romer	,, 16 0	..
From FRANZ SCARAVASY.		
ar lovits	,, 12 0	,, 14 0
BRANDY	Per 1 doz. qts.	
Gold labels, Gold capsules	Rs. 26 0	..
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	,, 21 0	..
Cognac, Fine Chamaagne { M. & } Red Bars { Seaux }	,, 24 0	..
From A. DUIGNO FILS AND CO.		
Cognac, Gold labels, blue capsules	,, 29 0	..
Charles Lervoire ver	,, 34 0	..
BURGUNDY. From A. DUPUILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Volnay	Rs. 21 0	..
Chambert.a	,, 26 0	..
WHISKEY.	Per 1 doz. qts.	
Ben Cruachan's Blend of Finest old Scotch Whiskey	Rs. 20 0	..
Thistle Blend Whisky	,, 24 0	..

BEER.	per doz. qts.	Per 2 doz. pts.
St. Pauli Beer	Rs. 6 4	,, 0 4
Mainzer Export Beer	,, 5 8	,, ..
Hamburger Export Beer	,, 5 4	,, ..
Pilsener Beer	,, 5 12	,, 3 12
Flower & Son's Ale	,, 4 12	,, 3 0
Romford Light Bitter Beer in Champagne bottles	,, 5 12	..
SUNDRIES.		
Maraschino a case of 25 Pints	Rs. 25 0	..
Vin Marsaque ,, 24 Bottles	40 0	..
	Per doz. quarts.	per 2 doz. pints.
Finest Kummel	Rs. 28 0	Rs. ..
Do. Vermouth Superior	,, 19 0	..
Do. do Finest	,, 20 0	..
Swiss condensed milk in bottles	,, 4 0	..
Do. do do tins	,, 5 0	..
Do. Cheese in tins from lbs.	19-39 Rs. 0	
PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.		Rs. a.
Danish Butter, finest	per ½ lb. tin	0 10
Danish Butter	per 1 lb. tin	1 4
Hams, Danish, finest smoked	per lb.	0 11
From L. GRADLER and HARTWIG GATHA.	Large tin.	small
Truffel Leberwurst (Truffled Liver Sausages)	Rs. 1 8	Rs. ..
Mettwurst (cooked meat Sausages)	,, 1 6	,, ..
Asparagus	,, 2 8	,, ..
Red Pickled Cabbage Sauerkraut	,, 1 4	,, 0 ..
Cellery	,, 0 14	,, ..
White Cabbage in Butter	,, 0 15	,, 0 10
Cervelatwurst (Brain Sausage)	,, 1 6	,, ..
White Pickled Cabbage in Wine	,, 1 4	,, ..
ated do. do.	,, 1 2	,, 0 12
FROM BUSH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.	Per Large Tin	Per Small Tin
Asparagus	Rs. 2 8	Rs 1 8
Cellery	,, ..	,, 0 12
French Beans	,, ..	,, 0 9
Young Cut Beans	,, ..	,, 0 9
Smoked Sausages	,, ..	,, 1 8
Small Sausages	,, ..	,, 1 6
Red Pickled Cabbage in Wine	,, ..	,, 1 0
Pease for Soup	,, ..	,, 1 12

TERMS.

Net cash, no discount.

No order for less than a case of wines (provisions excepted) &c., will be executed.

Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Who is charged at the rate of Nine per cent. per annum on all accounts after three months.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart-row.

Bombay, 15th Dec. 1885.

NOTES ON INDIAN LAND REVENUE. A PLEA FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY, BY TODAR MAL.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office Price Re 1. Postage half anna.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and, we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitation.

Sole Manufacturer :—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London.

SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA.

Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder.

GUARANTEED PURE SOLUBLE COCOA OF THE FINEST QUALITY, WITHOUT SUGAR OR ADMIXTURE.

COCOATINA is the best Cocoa for INDIA and the COLONIES, *keeping for years in all climates*, being in a concentrated form. Made instantaneously with boiling water, and palatable without milk.

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☞ The GUIDE for April has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of traveller is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a ourist making Bombay his starting-point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

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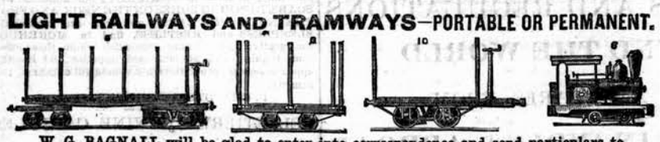

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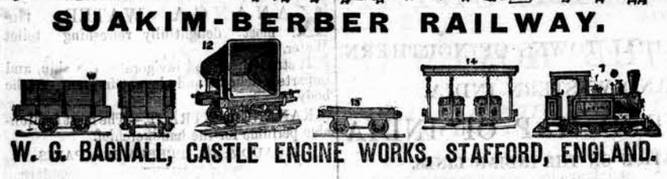

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